

and HOME COMPANION.

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such unfruitful trees are located in very

Monthly, 50 Cents a Year.

The

Twentieth

Century

Rural

Guide.



Beauty.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Gerty Gates, Fourteen Years Old. In this world is beauty, and it dwells in all the mountains, valleys and the dells, it blooms in each tiny shell, and brightly On every daisy, illy and the rose.

We see it painted on you evening cloud, and deeply hidden 'mong the flowers, bowed. We see it strewn in autumn, spring and fall, and every bird that comes to his mate's

We see it sleeping on the little brook, and find it dreaming in each quiet nook; We see it scattered on every coral reef, and find it resting on each bright leaf.

Thus in everything that God has made, We see the plan for beauty laid. In small things as well as great, Beauty sits in royal state.

### Rheumatism Remedy.

Dr. Eberlin, who has been practicing pome twenty-eight years with success, "Rheumatism is caused by some disturbance of the victim's interior economy. The organs of digestion and alimentation have ceased properly to perform their functions. There is a condition of general unhealth, which may be due to reckless dietetics. If a man pursues an unwise regimen for a number of years he is bound to suffer. Nature has endowed birds and beasts with an instinct that guides them unerringly in the selection of food, but poor man, with all his vast superferity, really does not know what is good and what is bad for him. In the correction of evils we should at all times bear in mind that the cause must be approached, for when that is removed effects will disappear. A perfectly healthy man cannot have rheumatism. Therefore, to cure rheumatism we must restore the original healthy condition.

### Spread of Disease by Animals.

The subject of the relationship between the diseases to which man is liable and interesting and important, and will well repay the study now being given to it by physicians and veterinary surgeons. These diseases may be divided into three classes whose equally suffering both man and sampals, those special to man, but which may also be caught by animals, and those belonging to animals, but which may at the followed the child home; vaccinated the family and diseases in the doctor came and pronounced it small-pox. He followed the child home; vaccinated the family and disease in the doctor came and pronounced it small-pox. belonging to animals, but which may at-

Of those equally affecting both man and enimals the best known is tuberculosis. Some physicians insist that the tuberculosis of cows is not the same as that of human beings, but most are of the opinion that the differences between the two diseases are only such as might be expected to exist in view of the vital differences between the two classes of beings.

Another disease common to men and some animals is small-pox. In this case there seems to be more difference between the disease in man-small-pox, and that in animals-cow-pox and horse-pox. Yet that the two affections are closely related is shown by the protection against small-pox that is afforded us by inoculation with cowpox, or vaccination.

Diphtheria and scarlet fever are shared with us by various animals, and it has been asserted by certain English physicians that these diseases may be conveyed to children in the milk from sick cows. However this may be, there is little doubt that cats, rabbits and perhaps other domestic animals, can acquire diphtheria from sick children, and can in turn transmit it to healthy children.

The plague is a disease common to man, monkeys and rodents, and is so equally shared by them that no one knows whether It was primarily a human disease or a rat

Among the diseases belonging especially to animals, but which may also be contracted by men, are hydrophobia, anthrax or malignant pustule, glanders and foot-

and-mouth disease. Some of the parasitic skin diseases are elso transmissible from men to animals, and the reverse. A very common example of this is ring worm, which is not infraquently irroduced among the children of

### family by the cat.—Youth's Companion. Fruit a Healthy Diet.

Editor Green's Fruit Growers I have noticed in your paper items tavor of the free use of fruit being con-tucive to health. At the time I read this impressed me as a reasonable assertion; but I had, at the time, no data sufficiently clear to verify it. For the benefit of those whom it may interest, and with the hope that others may have a like exerience will say: For many years I have been very susceptible to colds durng the winter season especially. And as grow older (am now 58) a cold takes hold with a stronger grip than in earlier Years. At least, it holds on longer and a more violent physical shock. South as easily as the birds In the fail, have thought it would be the thing to do, and thus escape our Northern winters. But most of us in the North must stay where we are until we go, as We hope, to the land where "spring and the inhabitants are never tick. It would hardly be wisdom on our part, however, to hurry this emigration, ince there is much beauty and blessing a the present world, and withal, a discipne, where life is at its best, which we seed, and others need. And doubtless this ame discipline will serve, in part at least, to acclimate us to the new state of things. But I was to write of fruit. Some seven years ago I bought some and and built a home here in Providence

R. I. And being a lover of trees and

pare land on my lot for these.

and fruits, I utilized the little

Was

trees as well as I could. Results are as follows: Some fruit, such as strawberries and currants from the first year. Each year I have added as I have found a new place to set out a vine, bush or Last year we had what to our family was an abundance of fruit. Strawberries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, pears, plums, peaches, apples and grapes. My wife and I "put up" for winter use fore than 200 quarts. And our juicy Baldwins lasted well into February. We number six in our family-considerably above the average, you will notice, of American families now-a-days—and all lovers of fruit. You, possibly, may think we have been surfeited and will care less for fruit in the future. Not so. Expect if it grows and we live, to eat more next, or rather, this year. The chief point in esults is this: Not one in the family has had the grippe or a cold this past winter. Our family has a kindly feeling toward Providence for His bounties.-B. A. Sherwood.

### Germs Gathered From Fifty Volumes.

According to Science, Dr. W. A. Kuplewski, chairman of the special commit-tee appointed by the Chicago Public Library Board, to consider the advisability of sterilizing the books in the library for the purpose of preventing the spread of disease, has made a report to the trustees recommending that some system be adopted for freeing the pages of the volumes from bacilli.

Dr. Kuplewski exhibited several cultures of germs taken from pages of library books. The bacilli represented a hundred different poisons and germs of disease. He said that all the fifty books examined by him during the investigation were found to be more or less infected. He said there was no doubt that disease was, to a great extent, carried by the books. He advised that a system of sterilizing volumes by the dry process be adopted immediately.

### Cream of Tartar as a Preventive of Small Pox.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

A friend, formerly a resident of Dennison, Texas, relates her experience in this

"A neighbor whose house was about twelve feet from my own would be meanlering about occasionally in her garden, and I observed her weeping at times, So called to her to know what caused her

cinated the family and quarantined all. tack man if he comes in close contact with The husband and father was absent, and the woman was overwhelmed with her inquiring neighbor kindly sympathized and procured one ounce of cream of tartar which she prepared in a pint of boiling water, and they sipped from this occasionally. It being renewed by the neighbor when required.

As a result neither the vaccination n the small-pox could materialize, though the vaccination was repeated the fourth time. The case was so remarkable the doctor, in his surprise, inquired what they had been doing. The poor woman feared to reveal the cause, fearing he would forbid its further use.-Laura C. Hutchins.

### The Bacteria W. E.at.

Why is butter salted? Mrs. C. C. Frank land gives a scientific answer: "We must first realize that the bacterial population of a moderate-sized pat of butter may be reckoned by millions; that a tiny lump only large enough to go into a thimble has been known to be tenanted by nearly 48,000,000; that, in fact, in consuming a slice of bread and butter you may unconsciously be assimilating individual lives exceeding in number those of the whole of Europe!

"Thus the urgency for keeping thes hordes in check, and hence the efforts which are made first to set up effectual barriers to their ingress by taking prope precautions in the production of milk, and, secondly, in the conduct of the processes involved in the manufacture and distribution of the finished article. Included in these processes is the addition of salt in such quantities as to justify the butter known as salt butter, this addition being made with the object of extending the keeping powers of the butter, or, in other words, to suppress to a large extent the activities of the butter bacteria. That salt does act in this manner is shown by the fact that in butter thus treated a very large reduction in the number of micro-organisms present is effected. There can be little doubt, therefore, that the common butter microbes do not by any means

regard salt as their elixir of life! The writer also refers to the investigations of a Russian savaat, M. Kakherbekoff, who carried out an elaborate inquiry into the bacterial quality of the milk supplied to St. Petersburg. The figures he obtained are appalling. Milk described and supplied as the purest procurable was found to contain a minimum of over 10,000,000 and a maximum of no less than 83,000,000 of bacteria in from twenty to twenty-five drops, while in other samples a minimum of 2,400,000 and a maximum of 114,500,000 were found. How unnecessary such bacterial pollution of milk is may be gathered from the fact that milk under normal healthy conditions contains no bacteria whatever as it issues from the cow; that if due precautions of cleanliness, etc., are observed milk may be obtained absolutely sterile, or, in other words, en-tirely devoid of bacterial life. Such milk has frequently been procured from cows in cases where it has been required in its natural state, free from bacteris, for experimental purposes.-Longman's Maga-

The American home, where the fathe abides in the respect and the mother in the deep love of the children that sit about the fireside; where all that makes us good is taught, and the first rudiments of ohedience to law, of orderly relations, one to another, are put into the young minds. deginning to select stock Out of this comes social order; on this rests the security of our country.—Benjaof first quality and adapted to our State; to to care for these vines, plants and

### She Ought to Know.

Daisy-Jack Huggin's heart is in the right place. Winnie-What makes you think so, dear? Daisy-Why, he gave it to me last night. -Tit-Bits.

### Beyond a Whisper.

"It is a great drawback to be getting "Yes, it is; people quit telling you secrets.

### Loss in Manure from Heating.

At a recent farmers' institute, in answer to a query, a gentleman said that the best manure is made where dehorned cattle are being fattened in large sheds and given plenty of bedding, but where dairy cattle are kept if it is not drawn direct to the field the horse hog and cattle manure should be wheeled to an open shed and the young cattle allowed to tramp it solid. It will not heat. Leave it there until it s to be applied to the land. There is too much loss in allowing manure to heat, for then some of its best elements pass into the air in the form of ammonia and are lost. This is why there is such a loss when it is piled in large heaps in the field

### About Asparagus.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Kindly advise us of the number of asparagus roots required to the acre. How far apart to set? The best kind, and at what price they can be bought?-Ferris, Sternberg & Billings.

Reply: Asparagus roots planted in rows three and one-half feet apart, and one foot apart between rows, would take about 6,000 plants per acre. I should plant as far apart as above, giving them good cultivation by horse cultivator and by hoe. The best varieties are Conover's Colossal and Palmetto. Price of Conover's is usually \$5.00 per 1,000; price of Palmetto \$6.00 per 1,000, for two year-old plants. Asparagus is one of the most desirable and useful of all garden products, valued alike by the rich and th poor.—Editor.

### Tea Grown in America.

"The Department of Agriculture of the United States is having world-wide influence. We are getting to be able to successfully compete with foreigners both at home and abroad. For a long time at tempts have been made to grow tea in South Carolina. Last year two tons of choice tea were grown in that State and put upon the New York market. This tea did not meet one-tenth of the instant de-mand, and the result is that 6,000 acres in that State are now being planted to finest kinds of tea plants for trials and has secured the services of an expert from the Orient. If tea is dried in the sun it oxidizes and becomes brown in color. By putting it in a cylinder and pumping the air out it dries a fine green. of this tea requires irrigation, notwith-standing the sixty-five inches of annual rainfall it receives during a couple of months of the year drouth is likely to check the growth of tea plants."

### Remarkable Things in Mexico.

In our country we have the following The highest mountain in North America, Popocatapetl; the deepest mine in the world. Valenciana; the richest vein in the world, and the one which has yielded the ost silver, that of the mountain of Guanajuato; the most extensive and wonderfu caves, those of Cacahuamilpa and Villa Garcia; the oldest city in the Americas, formerly Tollan, now Tola; the oldest com mercial house in America, the book store of Abadano, founded 211 years ago; the city in which printing was first established in the new world. Mexico, in 1583: the sanctuary most venerated in America, that of Guadalupe, with which only may be magned that of Lourdes, in France; the people, whose tongue, like that of the Basques, cannot be classified among any of the continent, the Seri: the capital with' a higher altitude than the other cities of its country, Mexico; the biggest known tree, the "Santa Maria del Tule." Oaxaca; the most recently created volcano, Jorullo; finally, the ruler now in power, who has done most to preserv peace in all the countries of America freed from Spanish rule, Gen. Porfirio Diaz,-El Correo de Sonora.

### That Plum Tree.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I come to you for aid or advice about my Coe's Golden Drop Plum. It is a fine large tree ten years old—has never had any plums till last year; a few hung on till as large as a small peach seed, when all dropped off. The tree grow in the chicken lot with twenty other plums of different kinds; it is about twenty-three feet high, about nine or ten inches in diameter in the trunk, which is three feet high before it branches. It is smooth bark and such a beautiful shaped tree. I have sprayed it for several years but last year did not spray it. Please tell me what to do for it to make it bear fruit; also a large yellow sweet apple tree; it never has more than one-half bushel of apples when it could bear forty or fifty bushels as well. It is a fine, large tree, forty or fifty years old, and so thrifty-looking; not a fault to be found except it does not bear much fruit. Please let me know what to do by return mail and will greatly oblige an old subscriber to the Fruit Grower, which I think, is the best family paper printed. I could not do without it, and all the subscribers I got for you say they are well pleased with it.—Mrs. Mary Fiser, Indiana. Reply: It is possible the soil in which the plum tree is growing is too rich, owing to its being located in the poultry yard, and that this is the reason why the trees drop their fruit. Subscribers to trees drop their fruit. Subscribers to Green's Fruit Grower often inquire why

certain trees should not bear more fruit,

or why the fruit should drop, or why the

blossoms do not set fruit more bountifully. I do not doubt that in many instances

nich ground and are growing too rapidly to produce fruit. When trees are growing rapidly they do not form many fruit spurs. It is only when trees are some-what retarded in growth that they come into active fruiting; this can be shown

by fastening a wire tightly about the branch of a bearing tree, or by girdling the tree or branch itself. Such trees will blossom profusely and set an abundance profusely and set an abundance of fruit; vigorous growing trees are some-times brought into bearing fruit by digging a trench around the tree about three feet from the base of the trunk, thus cut ting off many of the feeding roots and ringing the tree into early frultage. Pruning the tree when in leaf, might have the same results since it would inerfere with the vitality of the tree .-

### Baby's Way in Kentucky.

Editor.

A young woman known in Louisville musical circles is aunt to a young prodigy of the female persuasion. Aunty terested in the religious instruction of the child, and, beginning at the bottom, recited the story of the creation according to Genesis. "On the first day God created the light," was easy for the little one; but on the second day God created the firmament" was a stumbling block, because the baby couldn't remember the word "firma-

To impress it aunty ingeniously said: "Fir-ma-ment. Now, baby, remember that the cat has fur, the first syllable. Then there's mama-ma-the second syl-lable, and papa likes mint juleps, the mint is the third syllable. Altogether they make fur-ma-ment, firmament." The child grasped the idea immediately, and the next day, when the fated plous company was present, aunty called on baby 'show off.'

"Now, baby," said aunty, sweetly, what did God create on the first day?' "Light," piped baby.
"And what did God create on the sec-

nd day?" continued aunty. "Mint Juleps," shouted the child in conscious triumph. Tableau.-Louisville Times.

### Manure About Tree Roots.

Gregory P. O., Shasta Co., Cal., April 21, 1901.

Gentlemen: The fruit trees shipped me on the 27th of February last arrived all right in fine condition; much better than expected to find them; also premium strawberry plants received in fine condition. I made a dip of fresh cow manure and gave the roots of the trees a thorough wetting before setting out and the trees, berry bushes and plants are all starting to grow nicely.-Yours truly, L. C. Creeks. Reply: While I have had many years ence in handling plants and mixture as our friend has mentioned. repeat over and over in Green's Fruit Grower the warning, that manure should never be placed in contact with the roots of any tree or plant, but that after the planting is done strawy manure can be placed on top of the soil about the newly planted tree but not banked up against the trunk where it might be injurious. Possibly no injury may result from the cow manure, which is not heating, but I again warn all readers never to allow any manure of any kind to come in contact with the roots of any tree or plant .-

### From Puget Sound.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Dear Sir.-Inclosed find fifty cents for Green's Fruit Grower another year. I should have sent it sooner but carelessness prevented me, for I would not do without

it for ten times its cost. I think Brother Green needs to be complimented for the intelligent and able way he edits the paper I live way out here on Puget Sound where flowers bloom in winter time and sea strawberries are ripe in November. There are a few questions I would like to ask the editor or some subscriber: 1. What is the cause of rhubarb (or pieplant) going to seed so early in season as 2. Do you use wax in budding trees and

do you use a string to hold the bud in place, or does a string prevent the sap from circulating? 3. Why do nurserymen bud trees in-stead of grafting? Would not they grow

faster grafted than budded? 4. What is the latest strawberry? 5. Would a side hill facing northeast

good place for late strawberries?-E. E. Batchelor, Washington.

Reply: I am glad to hear from your peautiful fruit growing region which I visited a few years ago. First, I cannot state why it should go to seed so early, but some kinds of seeds are earlier than thers. Second, No, we do not use wax in budding trees, but simply tie the buds thoroughly in place with raffia, bass-wood bark or even hemp string would do. Third, A skillful man can bud ten trees while he is grafting one. He can bud for two months whereas he could only graft in the open field for a few weeks; no, grafted trees would not grow as fast as budded trees. McKinley is a late strawberry, so is Brandywine. Corsican, our big berry, is medium late and a very large and valuable variety. Fifth, Yes, a northern slope is much later than facing

All snakes lay eggs. Some snakes hatch out their eggs before depositing them. Thus there is a distinction. The egg layers are said to be oviparous, the others viviparous Viper, indeed, is derived from that reptile's supposed habit of producing its young alive, but no matter what the specie every snake egg, as soon as formed, begins hatch. Thus it matters little as to when or how they are extruded. Barring accidents, there is very sure to be a fine brood of young snakes at a very early date. While the young snakes are very small the mother reptile guards them vigilantly. Upon the approach of imminent danger she opens her mouth and lets her young run down her throat.

For the land's sake use Bowker's Fertilizers. They enrich the earth.

### Welcome May.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Mary May Carroll.

The cold, dreary winter now is past, And lovely May has come at last. O loveliest month of all the year, Right glad we are to see you here.

Now all living nature rejoices
With thousands of jubilant voices,
The earth is so fair, the air so sweet,
And lovely flowers about our feet.

The modest snowdrop now gives place To tulips gay and pretty face. The blue-bird feasts on cherry flowers, And the robin sings in verdant bowers. The bees have come from winter cells To kiss the flowers in the leafy dells, The butterfly flits o'er flowery hills And fishes play in gentle rills.

We love to stand by the shady brook, And catch the fish with line and hook, We love to sit on the mossy logs And listen to the croaking frogs.

The whistling plough-boy from early repares the soil for waving corn, the lambs skip over the grassy hill and at sunset sings the whip-poor-will.

### Origin of Ben Davis Apple.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

You say the Ben Davis apple is supposed to have originated in Virginia. I have been acquainted with the apple for twenty-five years and have heard it called Ben Davis, New York Pippin and Kentucky Red Streak and have always heard it originated in Kentucky. A few years ago I met a man from Butler County, Kentucky. He said it originated in that county with a man by the name of Ben Davis and that he was acquainted with him. This man, Ben Davis, may not been a greater man than the President, but his name is more frequently spoken than that of the President of the United States. This is a most remarkable apple: it is perfect in tree and fruit except in the quality of the apple, which always looks well, but is not nice to ea raw early in the season. After the holidays where they are large and highly colored they are a very good eating apple. -A. H. Gibson, Indiana

### Gems of Thought.

The first years of man must make provision for the last.-Johnson. Many things difficult to design prove asy to performance. -Johnson.

edge.-F. W. Robertson. plain Ten Commandments are to our Christian life as the primitive granite on which the world is built. Canon Farrage Many dear things of providence me ands to his little ones by each other. conctimes how can be reach them else? And sometimes whom can he use but you and me?-W. C. Gannett.

Love is the fulfilling of law, not because it stands instead of other things,-truth, instice and so forth -hut because it leads on to these, and supplies the moral motive power for them.-Brooke Herford. We toil and moil and scrape and make

ourselves anxious about the dust and dross of earth and all the while God is holding forth to us in vain the crown of immor tality and the golden keys of the treasures of heaven.-F. W. Farrar. Obedience must be the struggle and de-sire of our life. Obedience, not hard and

forced, but ready, loving, and spontaneous; the doing of duty, not merely that the duty may be done, but that the soul in doing it may become capable of receiving and uttering God .- Phillips Brooks. The real misery of the future will be I

feel sure, the recollection of wasted opportunity. It will be the reflection that one did not do his hest that he did not make of life what he ought to have made of it. When the heart takes fire wih regret, you will need no other burning. When the reproachful memory saddens, you will need no other sorrow. It will be enough. -Rev. Dr. D. M. Hodge.

### The Apple.

The apple is destined, in the future as in the past, to lead in variety and value and quantity, as compared with the other fruit industries of the world, says Rural World. In the United States we find a climate and soil peculiarly adapted to the successful cultivation of this admirable fruit. As compared with the orange the apple flourishes in the snow belt as as beneath the genial clime of the Sunny outh. Among the distinguishing characteristics of the apple is the abundance of its yield; its cheapness; its enduring qualities, and the numerous dispositions to which it can be utilized. The yield of this fruit in the United States is said to be 210,000,000 barrels per annum. In the natural state the apple is at its best. In this condition, apples can be easily stored away to be easily brought forth in suitable quantities in the winter months, when the flavor of the fruit is improved by having been stored away. Dried, they can be readily converted into toothsome pies, the delight of the schoolboy; canned, they have a delicious taste of their own; made into appl pies and dumplings, we have a feast fit for a king; roasted or baked, the apple is still supreme; made into cider, it becomes a brew fit for the gods. The countless other dishes to which this fruit can be utilized lead us to conclude that no other fruit can approach its excellence Competent analyists claim that the ap ple contains a greater percentage of phos phorus than any other fruit. It is claimed that the apple is admirably adapted to people of sedentary habits, whose livers

are sluggish in action, as the acid of this fruit serves to eliminate from the body noxious elements, which retained would be injurious and retard good health, as the malic acid in ripe apples neutralizes the evil effect of eating too much meats and other greasy foods. In color the apple has borrowed the

brightest colors of the rainbow. Some va-rieties of this species have the blush of the morning sunrise; some the green of ocean waves; others are globes of gold: while still others are crimson that swing to and fro like spheres of fire n forests of green leaves. In flavor the apple is more or less aromatic, sweet or sub-acid, adapting itself to tastes of the people in general. In this particular it ers from other fruit materially, thereby

largely enhancing its commercial possibili-

In the realms of literature the apple is frequently referred to. The Bible employed the apple as a figure of speech on several occasions to illustrate great probems and conditions. Mythology has also some interesting stories wherein the apple figures conspicuously. Perhaps the most notable event was the golden apple of the Hesperides, which caused Hercules no little trouble in securing. Eurystheus directed Hercules to secure the Golden Apples of the Hesperides, as one of the

most difficult feats. Atalanta, a fair princess, was entreated by many suitors who came to woo her, but refrained when they learned the conditions that were imposed upon all to secure her hand. The fair princess, anxious to keep her freedom, decreed that she vould marry upon one condition only, that being that her suitor should beat her in a foot race, losing he should forfelt his life. A bold youth-Milanion-accepted the condition. Previously he had gained the protection of Venus and concealed in his garments three golden apples which Venus gave him. These our hero at different times threw in front of Atalanta. who, stopping to secure them, lost the race, and mythology states that Atalanta became the wife of the gallant youth.

### Holding Him Guiltless.

He-Have not all my actions shown you hat I love you? She-I'm sure I don't know. Papa says you are not answerable for your actions -Harper's Bazar.

### Her Admirer.

Miss Rhymer-Sometimes I have houghts which struggle for expression. I feel, as it were, touched by a spark of Promethean fire! Mr. Joblots-H'm-yes! Under such cir-

### Workers in Wine Vaults.

stuff!-Puck.

Along these miles of corridors are stacked hundreds of thousands of bottles wine, undergoing the process of refining and maturing; and a walk along them may be fraught with as much danger as to cross the line of fire in a battle, for at any moment a bottle may burst and hurl its Tragments at you with something of the Obedience, the organ of spiritual knowlInto these vaults hundreds of workmen

disappear at 6 o'clock every morning, only to emerge into the upper air twelve hours later. Unfortunately, the conditions that are best for the wine are almost as promitertable us one could conceive for the human population of the vaults. All the year round, whether in the height of summer or the depth of winter, a uniform temperature of forty-five degrees must be maintained; and the air is so saturated with moisture that it runs in rivulets down the walls, and the screens which separate the cellars are heavy with it.

In the damp, dark corridors behind these creens are men whose sole duty it is to turn the thousands of bottles, one by one and give them a slight shake, so as to dislodge any sediment that has formed; and this process, probably the most monoton ous and under the conditions of cold. moisture and darkness the most dreary that falls to the lot of working man, is re peated hour after hour and day after day for a whole lifetime.

An expert worker will turn as many a sixty bottles a minute and maintain this rate for ten hours a day, handling 36,000 bottles in a day's work. Is it any wonder that after years of this monotonous drudgery these men develop all kinds of strange moods and fancies? They become gloomy and taciturn and get the strangest ideas into their heads. Some of them persist that the vaults are haunted, and profess to see eves glaring at them from obscurs corners and figures flitting past them-possibly the eyes of men who have turned bottles before them, and cannot refrair from revisiting the haunts of their earthly

But naturally all the work in these un derground worlds of Bacchus is not of this lugubrious description, for here a small army of men and girls are engaged in corking, putting on the tinfoil which makes the bottles so pleasing to the eye, and labeling.

The corking is done at the almost inredible rate of a hundred bottles an hour. The bottles are handed in rapid successio by a boy to the "disgorger," who with varvelous dexterity whisks out the corks, discharging any sediment they may have collected, fills them up with champagne and passes them on to the corker. corking has for many years been done by machinery, the machine seizing the cork, compressing it to the proper size, and pushing it into the neck of the bottle. The bottles are then ready for the girls, who put on the finishing touches with tinfoil and labels.

As may be expected, these processes, es pecially that of disgorging, are not free from danger, for at this stage a bottle of champagne may be as risky a thing to handle as a live bomb, and accidents more or less severe are fairly common. It is estimated that at Rheims alone £10,000 worth of champagne is wasted every year through bursting of bottles.

Although these hundreds and thousands

of workmen are allowed a practically unlimited supply of ordinary wine, some them drinking as many as three bottles a day, it is remarkable that drunkenness is almost unknown among them.-Londo

One often looks back and wishes h might have known, when a boy on the farm, what a fine opportunity he had for studying science from nature's great open book. The college man struggling with his geology often thinks of the boulders he plowed up in the field, of the perfect examples of water erosion as shown in the washing of the gulleys on the plowed slopes. He did not know that he was atudying botany when he was helping to keep the farm free from weeds, or that he was making a practical study of woods when chopping a young dogwood to make gluts for splitting rails, or tapping sugar maples, or hunting butternuts, beech nuts and the rest of them. All that one learns maples, or hunting butternuts, beech nuts and the rest of them. All that one learns on the farm is useful in after life.—A. C. Halliwell.

Halliwell.

Forest Leaves:

### Bought It.

"I can't afford to pay that much," said the young man who was looking at engagement rings.

"Well, here's one," said the jeweler, for \$15; special service, 55 extra. "Er-what do you mean by 'special ser-

"When the young lady comes in to learn the value of it we'll tell her \$75 or \$100." -Catholic Standard and Times.

### Unique Cold Storage.

Very few people know much of the imnse possibilities of the mountain farms of West Virginia. There are many orchards of apples ranging from 200 to 800 trees of the better varieties, as Ben Davis, Tompkins King, York Imperial, Falla-water, Baldwin, Grimes and Rome Beauty. As yet, however, very few are marketed and nothing is done in the way of cold storage. Yet, near Belington in Barbour County, is a very unique cold storage. The originator, O. W. Werner, owns and operates a saw-mill. His apples are packed and barreled, and then put into an standing on his place. Here they are allowed to stand until the temperature gets o low as to be in danger of freezing. Then he spreads three or four inches of sawdust on the floor, stands his barrels together and fills in with sawdust, as well as piling it up around them, while over the top he spreads a sort of tarpaulin with thin sawdust covering. In this way he has preserved Grimes and Fallawater apples until June.-Rural New Yorker.

### An Eternally Open Question.

It is not usual to find a popular wedding pastor among the pessimists as to matrimony. But the Rev. Jacob Schliegel. of this city, with a record or 3,000 marcumstances, one er should turn out hot riage ceremonies to his credit, is so to be counted. Just after tying thousandth nuntial knot last Sunday he inquired of a young reporter, "Are you married?" "No," said the reporter. "Well, don't be, then; you are free and happy,' said Pastor Schliegel.

A clergyman who has introduced 6,000 people to the joys of wedlock has some standing as an expert, and it would be interesting to know why he indorses Punch's famous counsel, "Don't," to those contemplating the conjugal condition. Not that would be at all likely to discourage marriage, against which the philosophers of all ages, from Aesop and Horace down to Montaigne and Mrs. Ormiston Chant, have inveighed in variant "Is not marriage an inveighed in various "Is not marriage an open question" in the bearing of the world that such as are in the institution wish to

An open question it will eternally remain. Albeit there is one feature of marpessimists-the majority of men and women who have lost their partners either by death or divorce marry again .- New York World.

### Experiments in Weed Destruct tion Are Successful.

Secretary Wilson, of the United States Department of Agriculture, recently instituted a most interesting series of experinents in weed destruction in fields of growing grain and city lawns by the use of certain chemicals. Among the chemicals tested were salt, copper, sulphate, kerosene, liver-of-sulphur, carbolic acid, arsenic, and sal-soda, arsenic of soda, and two commercial weed killers, the active principle of which apparently was arsenic.

The weeds experimented upon were plantains, dandelion, chicory, ragweed, knotweed, and various undesirable grasses. All the chemicals were applied in solution, except the salt, and it was found that if applied in large quantities it would kill out all the weeds. However, arsenate of sods and the carbolic acid solution (ernde carbolic acid, one pint in four pints of water, applied at the rate of eight gallons to the square rod) proved the most valuable chemicals for weed destruction under the conditions of the experiments. A ten per cent. solution of blue vitriol

was sprayed over a weed-ridden field of there being a variety of weeds in the field, the spraying being made in June when both weeds and wheat were from three to five inches high. All the weeds practically disappeared. While some of slightly, the net yield of grain was much greater than upon land not so treated. A similar experiment was made by using

one pound of copper sulphate to four gallons of water, and this, too, proved a great success. Where a fear is felt for cattle on grazing land, coppenss may be used, but with less success. The result is considered of great importance, not only for the sake of public parks and lawns, that it clears grazing land of many weeds that contaminate milk.

The average man who has never been able to pile up any stuff may think that he could make money if he could only borrow at two per cent., but then he could not. If some generous soul were to loan him money without interest he could not pay back the principal when the note fell due. Some men are born to get rich and some are not. One man can start out with a dilapidated saw horse for trading stock and in two weeks he will own a blooded steed which can hit the gravel at 2:10 gait. Another could start out with thoroughbred and wind up with a jack-knife with one blade broken out. It depends altogether on the way a man is built.-T. A. McNeil.

Wood is made up of very small tubes or cells of various kinds. Some conduct water from the roots to the crown, some store away digested food, others merely strengthen the structure of the wood. Some of the cells have thick walls and small openings; and others thin walls and wide openings. Those last mentioned are in this country formed in the spring, when there is a great demand for

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The above machines are all Clark's Cutaw'ys The Cutaway Harrow Co., HIGGANUM, CONN.

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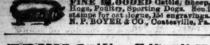
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DEPARTMENT

"Please Keep Your Hens at

A maiden lady owned a piece of ground, And morn and eve in summer she was found Within her garden. But her neighbor kept A flock of hens, and while she worked or With busy feet they dug her finest seed. In vain she chased them at her utmost speed, And "shooed" and stoned them—quite undignified,

The while her neighbor laughed until he

But women who can foll the wiles of men, Will not be daunted by a Leghorn hen. The hand that rocks the cradle, still can The hand that rocks the crade, still can block Man's ridicule, and give his nerves a shock. Our lady cried a bit—as was her right— Then took some cards and on each one did write "Please keep your hens at home!"-a seed

She strung to each-with early break of Back came the hens; they gobbled grain and Then back for home they started on the From every mouth there dragged the lady's card.
"Please keep"; he scratched his head—his
heart was hard,
But shame cut through it like a knife, and His hens no more flew o'er the lady's fence.

—Rural New Yorker.

### Hatching Cracked Eggs.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "Now as spring is coming on and the time for setting hens will soon be at hand, we know how annoying it is to find that old biddy has cracked some of her eggs, especially when they are choice ones that we have sent off for at a fancy price. I will tell how I have saved the cracked eggs by patching. Take a piece of soft muslin and a little flour and water and spread over it, and lay this over the cracked side of the egg. In this way I have hatched turkeys, ducks and chickens from cracked eggs."

### Exhibiting Poultry at Poultry Shows.

We have for several years exhibited our poultry at Rochester poultry shows and have taken some valuable prizes for superior Leghorns and White Wyandottes. We exhibited recently a Brown Leghorn cockerel which the judges said was the finest colored bird they had ever seen. We could have sold this bird for \$25.00, but did not desire to do so. While it is a pleasure to exhibit birds, it is attended with considerable bother, and we have had hirds die that seemed to have lost vitality on account of being cooped up in the over-heated exhibition rooms of poultry shows. Our cockerels have also had their combs wounded by cockerels in adjoining cages. These birds would thrust their heads out far enough to injure each other. Surely we must continue to exhibit our birds but the confinement and shipment does not add to the health or welfare of our pets.—John incubator needs more time. Sacon, Manager Green's Nursery and Poultry Yards.

### Profit in Poultry.

The Raleigh News and Observer brings more dollars and cents to the people than the cotton crop, as it requires little capital, and is dependent upon skill and the market in Providence, but of course industry chiefly for its success; that in cer-tain parts of North Carolina it has come small, but high grade machine of 120 egg to be a leading industry, and instead of capacity. In view of our prospect my only furnishing pin money, is now a money boy (13 years old) went into partnership crop. These observations were inspired with me, and though he was at first the by the statement that during 1900 Dr. C. "silent" partner, he became quite audible L. Killebrew sold in Rocky Mount more as we proceeded. After twenty days of than fourteen hundred dozen eggs, the sur- faithful watching we began to look for plus product of his poultry yard, where he keeps more than three hundred fowls. eggs there was no movement. I placed Poultry may be raised in any part of the South, and in many parts it may be more han a contribution to the farm table. Near the largest towns and cities, or at points convenient to railroads and steampoat lines, giving ready access to larger markets, poultry raising may be made a paying business. It is rather exacting, to be sure; it demands skill and patience but properly conducted it will pay .- Southern Farm Magazine.

### Chickens More Profitable.

Pink teas and cotillons have lost their glamour for Miss Caroline Laughton, a pretty girl well known in society, says the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. "If the hens do well I shall devote the balance of my life to raising chickens," she said, and to carry out her plans she has bought an extensive chicken farm near

Her mother and her father left their daughter and her baby sister \$2,500 and the old home when they died. The daughter disposed of the home and paid off some of her father's obligations. She went to the country on a visit and there the idea came of raising chickens. She mentioned the plan to one of her father's friends. and he arranged for the purchase of a farm. She paid \$1,000 for the farm and laid out \$500 on hen houses and an incubator. Her first purchase of hens came

At the end of the first year she had sold 140 dozen eggs and 348 broilers which she had hatched from an incubator. The sec ond year she paid all expenses and banked \$650. To-day she has two farms. She runs the farm herself with the assistance of one man. Reminded of her society life she said: "I don't regret for one moment leaving Springfield and all my friends there, and as for society give me the

### Profitable Poultry.

"I raise poultry for market," said a farmer to a representative of Commercial Poultry, "and don't have any use for pure-

That man was laboring under the very n mistake that the man who breeds poultry for marketing purposes does not need to pay any attention to the kind of need to pay any attention to the kind of the heat in the chamber ran up so per-stock he keeps. There are several reasons sistently that I was very hopeful. Said why every poultry breeder should keep to my partner in business, "There is life more profitable, because it has been bred down often to keep temperature at the to make the best use of the feed it consumes. The Asiatic class makes size as well as eggs from the feed given them. the experts, and gave more air, and looked The American class makes size and eggs, being of medium size and good layers. The shells. But the twenty-first day passed non-sitting classes do not make much size, and no chicks! Then I examined as a

As in the dirst, so in the second ease, there were some live chickens in the eggs when broken. Would they have come out in the struggle by types of a higher and size and color of skin will get a better price for it than he would for a let of all week or so longer?—B. A. Sherwood.— many of the lower types remain. There

he must have pure-bred stock. Here comes another reason that is not often considered. The man who breeds good standard poultry, no matter how quietly he does this, will find that there is steady demand for such stock for breeding purposes, and this demand will increase as the time goes on. Two years ago we were passing a farm not far from Topeka, Kan., and noticed about the barnyard some very good Plymouth Rocks. We stopped and were looking at them when the owner came out and we began to ask about his

### About Infertile Eggs.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

Those who order eggs for hatching in February and March sometimes complain that eggs are not all fertile. This year we experimented with early hatched eggs and on examination found that fifty per cent. of those laid in February and March were not fertile. Of the early April eggs eventy-five per cent. were fertile, of those laid about April 15th, eighty-five per cent. were fertile. The lesson is that those who are intending to order eggs for hatching. by express, should not order them until April, since April eggs are far more liable to be fertile than those laid in February or March. Early eggs are liable to become chilled in shipment or elsewhere .-John Bacon, Clifton, N. Y.

### A Dollar a Year for Each Hen.

I know of a colony of hens that has in the last year averaged a net profit of \$1.23 a year. They were a selected lot, however, and hardly represented what all the hens of a farm could do. There is excellent reason why such a colony should be formed by itself. Select from the farm the best layers and put them together in a separate colony. Then keep an account of all the eggs they lay. If for any reason some of the hens should fail to keep up their standard, take them out of this colony, and add those from the general yard which show qualifications for the select company. This selective process is an excellent training in showing you just what hens of the flock are the best layers, and it also demonstrates pretty forcibly what can be accomplished if one weeds out those that do not pay. Now, if the whole flock could be brought up to this high standard, would not the chance of making a dollar a year and more per hen be greatly advanced? In order to keep even one colony up to this high state of efficiency it will be necessary to cull out from their number and add new blood every year, for some will run out of their powers of laying, and will no longer be fit for the company they are in. It will be necessary to raise more new blood continually to keep up the special colony .-Annie C. Webster, in Massachusetts Ploughman.

### Incubator Experience.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

Will you be good enough to inform me n your next issue of Fruit Grower whether or not it requires a longer time than twenty-one days to hatch chickens with an incubator? I have noticed that the hen usually does this business in twenty-one days sharp; but possibly the

I have hatched thousands of chicks do. On an average with proper care after April my experience gives the hen at least ninety per cent. of the fertile eggs. After reading the books and advertis artificial hatching decided this spring to buy an incubator, hatch my chicks and have broilers in plenty, and abundance of winter eggs for use and to supply signs of chicks. But among those dry my ear repeatedly to the crack of the glass door, but no sound came from within. My partner began to show discouragement, but I cheered him on by reminding him that I had kept the temperature between the dangerous points, had cooled and turned the eggs; in short had followed directions to the letter, and when he woke up on the morning of the 21st day he would see the thermometer kicked over and would be greeted by dozens of chicks at the glass door. It didn't work so, however, and my boy

lost confidence in my further predictions. Meanwhile I had built a brooder, at some \$30 cost; had the lamp filled with oil of 170 test, and matches in my pocket-to light it. As an experiment I kept the incubator going until the close of the twenty-second day, but no chicks were in sight! Then I began to break the eggs to find dead germs, and half developed chicks and other things. Among the lot a few were alive and looked as if they might have come out within a few days. My partner acted as though he would like to draw out of the compact. I had put much energy into the matter, and many sleepless nights, being up some nights a dozen times. My wife hought I would surely have the grippe. Well, I brooded over the matter about two hours and decided if I died in my effort Iwould do the fair thing, and so changed the machine to a new room and filled it with selected eggs. My last hatch I found much less "wearing" since I suc ceeded in getting the management down o a fine point. Ran it from start to finish at almost the exact point. And to make matters doubly safe decided to take counsel of the hens as I went along. It could do no hurt, though, I suppo the experts would say it was unnecessary With the incubator I started to run contemporaneously four hens with eggs from the same lot. Spent some time in watching my hens, and noticed they cooled their eggs down more than I did the first time. They would stay off their nests from ten minutes to thirty minutes. I was jubilant and thought I had the secret at last. When the hen cooled her eggs I cooled mine and as long. I felt benevolent and public spirited, and planned to give my successful experiment to the public free of charge; but concluded to wait until the hatch was completed. Toward the last there this time." Had to turn the lamp to 104 and over according to direction non-sitting classes do not make much size, but they make up for this in the number of eggs they produce. Scrub stock makes neither size nor eggs enough to yield the first to last. So concluded to go to bed. As in the first, so in the second case,

### Eggs for Hatching.

Eggs for hatching should be fresh, gath ered daily, smooth and nicely shaped, not too large or small, and from hens instead of pullets, unless the pullets are of March hatch and mated with cocks over eighteen months old. Hens should be mated with cockerels not less than ten months old They should be sold in lots of one hundred and can be packed in the ordinary shipping crates, those with pasteboard partitions the rule, packed on the small end, in a cool place; but they must not freeze. They will ship any distance. Another way of packing is to put the eggs in little paste-board frames, and pack the frames in square or oblong baskets, using chaff or bran to fill the spaces, Wrap each egg in tissue paper. Cover the basket with white muslin, attach an addressed tag and mark on the muslin: "Eggs for hatching -- handle carefully." The basket can be secured at any basket store.-Poultry Monthly.

### Wants Advice About Trading His Property.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I would like your advice in a matter of mportance to us. Eleven years ago this spring we left the farm, supposing to go nto business in a little town, but did not We have lived to quite an expense and run behind some. We have some village property, our home, that we talk of trading towards eighty acres of farm land eight miles from a railroad town and one mile from post-office and store, bringing us about twelve hundred dollars in debt. Would you advise me to trade or not? I enclose stamp for reply. We have teams and cows and part tools and the boys would like to go on a farm. We are all out of debt, but no employment that is very profitable.-H. M. Towner, Michigan. Reply: The debt you speak of, \$1,200, s not a serious debt if the farm you trade for is a fertile farm. But the main question to consider is whether you and your family are adapted to farm life, also whether you and your children have knowledge of farming. Farming is a business which requires some experience in order or every farm can make farming profitable. There is much to learn before ne can be a successful farmer, but if you have had some experience in farming I should think tais would be a desirable exchange. Of course there are men who can go upon a farm without any experience in farming and still make the farm pay, but such men are uncommon. But surely a good farm is good property, and is a pleas ant place to live. On the whole, from what gather in your letter, I should think you ould be making a good deal, but of course cannot tell positively without more par-

### Andrew Carnegie on Poverty as a Good Thing.

Before I had any "stepping-stones" had a magnificent foundation—the best of all-I was born with the blessed heritage kets, were bringing the people close toof poverty. I hope I speak to poor young gether, and there will be opportunity for men, and I hope that the burden of riches the modern fruit grower to do his best. has not been laid upon you at your time of life. When it is laid upon a young man, and he acts his part well, he is entitled to double credit. These are the salt of the earth. They have temptations at every step of which the poor young man knows noth ing. I never hear of a millionaire's son who is performing great deeds without thinking I should like to take off my hat to him. You hear a good deal these days about poverty. People wish it abolished.

The saddest day civilization will ever see will be that in which poverty does not pre vail. Fortunately we are assured that the by strong alkalies like lime. poor are always to be with us. It is upon the soil of poverty that virtue springs. Consider our great inventors, our great philosophers, our reformers, our painters, oets, architects-the supremely great in all lines-there is scarcely a rich man the acidity must be corrected before the among the whole lot. They all come from the ranks of the poor. God calls his greatest sons from the toilers. Let us extol and appreciate poverty, because from that soil alone come the virtues through which

man advances from lower and lower to higher and higher things. THE MAKING OF A MAN. Now, fortunately, being poor, I was not compelled to make a choice of my profes sion or my career. It was not what I dominates, may be wanted, but what I could get. I have by the use of lime. scribbled much with a pen; I always did. I have made many speeches, and have written for the newspapers. I might have been a journalist, an editor of a great paper. But fortunately, or unfortunately, and I do not think unfortunately, I was made a man when I was about thirteen

my first \$1,20 home to the family to aid in its support, and I had made it, made it with my own hands. I'his makes the boy the man. If a young man makes himself useful nay, indispensable, to his employer-does anything he can do-why; of course, there

years old. I'll tell you why: I brought

### is no such word as fail. The poor young man succeeds because he has to succeed -Carnegie's recent address.

### Prehistoric Monsters.

For millions of years countless multitudes of living animals have played their little parts on earth and passed away, to be buried up in the oozy beds of old time or entombed with the leaves that sank in the waters of primeval lakes. The majority of these perished beyond all recovery, leaving not a trace behind, yet a vasi number of fossilized remains have been in various ways preserved, sometimes almost as completely as if Dame Nature had thoughtfully embalmed them for our instruction and delight. To geologists this stony record is legible, for the hiero-glyphics are about as readable as those of the Egyptian monuments.

A strange and wonderful earth drama is thus revealed. Shall we call it a tragedy or a comedy? Doubtless, tragic scenes occurred at times, as for instance when fierce monsters engaged one another in deadly combat. Backgrounds of scenery were not wanting. Then, as now, the surface of the earth was clothed in vegetation. Nor were the underground forces of the earth less active than they are now; volcanic eruptions often took place on a magnificent scale; volcanoes poured out fiery lava streams for leagues beneath their feet; great showers of ashes and

fine dust were ejected into the air. Very little, indeed, is known about the causes of extinction. In some cases, as with the mammoth, the megatherium, or the moa, that great wingless bird of New Zealand, we can trace the hand of man as being the cause at work. But how about the dinosaurus, that remarkable order of reptiles now lost forever? . Why have these died out while the lizards and crocodiles remain? Or why, again, have the winged reptiles (pterodactyls) disappeared? The most we can say at present is that these and many other orders now

### must be some great law yet undiscovered The plesiosaurus was a most strange marine monster. To the head of a lizard it united the teeth of a crocodile, a long

It was carnivorous and over twenty-two The brontosaurus or "thunder lizard" so named on account of its size by the late Prof. O. C. Marsh, of America (who discovered this and scores of other new beasts), measured nearly sixty feet in length. Professor Marsh calculated that its live weight was about twenty tons. It will give the reader some idea of the size of this colossal monster when we say that in walking (or "making tracks," to use a colloquial expression) every track of the hind foot was one square yard in extent. Professor Marsh obtained casts of the brain cavity, which was but small, and therefore the beast was a stupid one. It was probably amphibious and vegetarian

But larger still was the great atlantosaurus, a close relation. Unfortunately, not much about his skeleton is known, but this much we know, that a thigh bone measured six feet two inches in length. This can be verified at that vast treasure house-the Natural History Museum, London. Here in a case can be seen a cast of this very bone. The creature that owned'it may have attained a length of over eighty feet, and must certainly have rather closely resembled the brontosaurus. The dinosaurus spread over a large part of the world, becoming very numerous and powerful.—Pearson's Magazine.

### Signs of the Times.

C. W. Garfield, of Grand Rapids, spoke on "Signs of the Times in Horticulture," pointing out the tendency to equalize conditions in growing and marketing fruits, says Country Gentleman. (We have heard of Mr. Garfield before. He is one of those big Michigan guns,-Editor G. F. G.) No. country in the world has so wide a range of the shoulders, but as nearly immovable excellent fruits as America and none has as possible sidewise. so easy access to good markets. Grower and seller are getting together better than ever before, and each must know something of the other's line of work. The modern fruit grower was through with growing for "general purposes," and specialization and early maturity were the things the up-to-date pomologist must conquer, in order to meet the new conditions brought about by rapid transportation of fruit from one section of the country to another. The coming apple he thought to be Jonathan, but no matter what the variety grown, quality must govern. Every possible advantage must be taken of opportunity. Mr. Garfield has been called "telephone farmer" because he had the first telephone of any farmer in his section. He found that it more than paid for the investment the first year. Instead of hurrying off to market early in the morning with his product, he quietly telephoned to buyers in the city what he have to sell the next morning, sold his load then and there, and delivered at comfortable leisure. The electric equipments of roads, cold-storage facilities, and above all the rural mail delivery, with its early-

### Points to Remember.

morning report of the state of the mar-

Some points should always be kept in nind by the tiller of the soil. Here are 1. Each soil calls for fertilizer especially

adapted to it. 2. What is good fertilizer on one field may make a desert of the field beyond the 3. Humus in the soil may be destroyed

4. Acid soils alone will stand lime, and even on acid soils too much lime may be

5. Swamp muck is not generally fit to be used without treatment. It is acid, and muck can be utilized. On strongly alkali land muck may be profitably used. 6. The use of manure should be so planned that not only this season's crops, but also those of next season, may receive

the benefit. 7. Lime will break up clayey land, make it powdery and put into shape to yield what plant food it contains and to receive benefit from fertilizers.

8. Very loose soils, in which sand predominates, may be compacted considerably

9. Wood ashes may be considered dubious fertilizer generally unless the farmer can get the unleached article. 10. Plants that feed heavily call for abundant fertilization of the soil from which they draw their substance.

11. All produce sent off from the farm represents fertility. The amount drawn out of the soil is the measure of what the farmer must put into the soil to keep up its fertility.- New York Farmer.

### Not the Usual Breed.

"What was the value of the cow?" asked the railway company's claim agent.
"I was offered \$15 for her once," replied dropping from his nervesless fingers. wasn't an important animal?"

"Not even after she was killed?" "No. She was just a common scrub." "And all you want for her is \$15?"
"Who said I wanted \$15?" "You haven't come to put in a claim for

damages?" "Great Scott, no! I wasn't damaged any. She had the rinderpest, or the glanders, or something of that kind. intended to kill her anyhow." "Then what are you here for?"

"I want to find out whether it damaged your cowcatcher or not when it struck her. If it did, I'm willing to pay for it." "Are you crazy?" asked the claim agent, glancing uneasily about for a weapon of

"Did it damage your cowcatcher any?" 'No. of course not." "Grease up the tracks any, so as to de 'Certainly not."

"No money loss of any kind?" "Not a cent. But, what, in the name "Then it's all right. No, sir, I ain't

crazy. I'm only contrary. Everybody will tell you I'm the blamedest contrariest old keezicks in the township, and I reckon I am. I don't care a durn, either. Any of the rest of 'em would have held you up for \$65. I'd see you in Hannibal, Mizzoury. before I'd touch a cent of your dirty old money. I've offered to do the square thing, and you've turned up your nose at it, and now if you ever change your mind and want to come on me for damages to your durned old railroad I'll law you to kingdom come!'

Then he clapped his old slouch hat on his shaggy head and went out, leaving the company's agent in a state of utter col-lapse.—Chicago Tribune.

tilizers. They enrich the earth.

### The Fit of Horse Collars.

Every horseman knows well the value of a perfect-fitting collar to the horse's neck and shoulders, writes a contributor neck like that of a serpent, the ribs of a to Farm, Stock and Home, and every chameleon, and the paddles of a whale, horseman also knows the annoyance, invitation and torture to the horse, to say the naturally true puller, by a collar that s too long, too wide, and not adapted to the form of the shoulder. The harness horse does his work "from the shoulder," and certainly everybody will concede that for the comfort of the animal, and value to its owner, it deserves a perfect-fitting collar, and that nothing short of perfect adaptation of the collar to the shoulders and neck will be satisfactory to either horse or driver.

Every horseman knows that not one collar in 100 in daily use is a perfect fit; many will do, but a large majority of them are too wide for the neck and not adapted to the shoulders. Every horse should have his own collar to be able to do his work with comfort, and every collar should be fitted to the horse that is expected to wear it. If the collar is too long it should be cut off at the top; but if too wide and not adapted to the shoulders of, the horse, don't think you ER who suffers owes a duty to health and must get a pad to fill in the space. Pads to the horse's shoulders in summer are about what overshoes would be to our feet-makes them tender and soft instead of firm and tough. Select the style and length of collar best

adapted to the work to be performed, and whether a new or old collar, soak it in water over night before fitting it to the horse. When ready to put on, wipe off or cold needs it to render the system proof the surplus water from the collar, put it against bacilli infection. on and adjust the hames at top and bottom, so as to bring the collar to the neck snugly its entire width. Don't have it wide at the top and close at the bottom, nor vice versa; but a close fit to the sides of the neck, so that the collar will set firmly and not slide from side to side over When the collar is soaked thoroughly it

can be brought to the sides of the horse's neck perfectly; but when the collar is dry and stiff this can not be done with any degree of satisfaction. collar has been fitted to the horse's neck, with the hame-tugs draft at the proper place (neither too high nor too low), then work the horse in this wet collar at moderate draft until the collar is dry, and a perfect fit can be obtained. There is no other way in which it can be done perfectly, and we should never be satisfied with anything short of an absolute fit of the collar to both the sides of the neck and the form of the shoulders. . Every manufacturer of leather to a form

invariably works it while soaking wet, and then leaves it to dry, after which it will maintain its form until soaked again and changed. Don't be afraid of injury to the collar by soaking, if it is to be put on the horse and brought to position and maintained in proper place until dry again. When the horses are worked down thin in flesh and the collars are too wide it is a simple matter to soak them again and fit as in the first place. Keep the horse's shoulders sound by perfect-fitting collars (which costs nothing), and they will do their work more easily and cheerfully, and you can sleep sounder.

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Grove Park, Alachua Co., Fla. Grove Park, Alachua Co., Fla., Dr. T. A. Slocum: Oct. 19, 1900.

Dear Sir—I received your letter, also the remedles that you sent at my request. The pain in my chest has vanished and I am feeling a great deal stronger than before. I shall recommend your remedles to all in my town who are suffering from consumption or any disorder of the throat, chest and lungs, Thanking you very kindly for what you have done for me, I remain,

Yours respectfully, M. T. Booker.

Sycamore, Ga., Feb. 13, 1901.

Sycamore, Ga., Feb. 13, 1901.
Dr. T. A. Slocum:
Dear Sir:—My delay in reporting to you the effect of your wonderful remedies was prompted by the desire to ascertain whether the results would be permanent, and am now thoroughly convinced that your Remedies are all that you have claimed. My wife has been losing strength and fiesh for about twelve months. She has taken your Remedies and gained several pounds. I will gladly recommend your modicine to my friends. recommend your medicine to my friends, Please accept thanks for your kindness in sending the Remedies, and if I need any more of your medicine I will send to you for it.

Respectfully, Respectfully, J. W. Whiddon,

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y. M. T. Booker. e, Ga., Feb. 13, 1901. ay in reporting to you vonderful remedies was re to ascertain whether permanent, and am now that your Remedies are claimed. My wife has a and flesh for about has taken your Remeal pounds. I will gladly dicine to my friends, s for your kindness in es, and if I need any ine I will send to you espectfully, espectfully, J. W. Whiddon,

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### A Tribute to the Strawberry.

Tobacco Growers Written for Green's Fruit Grower by G. A. Ivins. In winter, all sheltered, all cuddled in rows, The most wonderful berry that grows. In autumn well shrouded with litter and accomplish results by forcing the early growth of their plants. This is successfully done by proper use of

leaves
It goes into slumber, nor grieves
O'er season vanished, but joyous it whiles
And reposes in virtue and smiles,
For legacy left to women and men,
Returning in praises again and again. It is waiting the hour, when nature's design Shall break its vailed glories benign, To transport of morning and new life to bring By Amor's creation, the passion of spring.

Leaf tiny and budding is action with bloom, While pollen, bride fertile with groom, Is scattered, abundant and nectared with sweet.
The bee and the zephyr with kisses to greet.
While fruition and flavor, most sumptuous in taste, With fulness in cluster and crimson are

With fainess in cluster and crimson are placed—
Thou berry! the first of the season, all hail! So first on the table, the market and sale, Delicious, delightful in color and grain. The joy of the dreamer, reviving his brain. The pride of the nation, a blessing to bring, Suited to menial, enticing to king—
To the toller in shop, the toller in field Will rarest of beauty and excellence yield. 'Tis the charm of the summer and table Like necklace of love in image of fable. Nor now, as the moss in the damp jungle's row

row Does Columbia leave it in ambush to grow. But genius of men, wisely scenting its way Perfected fruit virtue on home altar lay—Nor meant in sphere narrow of home or of But reaching from ocean to ocean its fame. Humanity all, beneath the shining sun, What to the Supreme, has grateful incense won won for this exquisite, this delicious guest,
Twin of clime and bliss from you, creation's best!

Stay! listen! let not the rushing greed for And scramble for what domain and mine Lure and blind the taste, that you not thankful be,
And that clustered, fruited ruby may not see,
But share the banquet where we merry sing
And to the queenly strawberry tribute bring.

### Belgian Hare Scare.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Also BEEKEEPERS' SUP-

The writer is a horticulturist, having several acres in small fruit and pear orchard, also a breeder of pedigree Belgian hares, and find they do not conflict with each other in the least, but can be bred and raised together to an advantage, especially in the orchard by putting wire screening around each tree to the height of eighteen or twenty inches, as should be lone to protect them from the ravages of the little wild cotton tail, were there no

Belgians in this country.

The Belgian hares thrive best in a cool, shady place among the trees and their droppings are most excellent fertilizers. They have become so thoroughly domesticated that we had as well think of turning loose our cattle, sheep and hogs to shift for themselves and expect them to thrive and multiply as a herd of Belgian hares. Suppose they would succeed in growing wild, how long would it take the oys of the twentieth century with their double barrelled shot guns to exterminate the last one of them? Considering their white, rich, juicy meat there would be a gunner for every hare that existed and the fine sport would be of short duration. I fear the writers of the aforesaid articles do not have much practical knowledge of the nature and disposition of the little Bel-gian.—Mrs. Anne Hodgin.

### Southern California

Superior to any in use. Also Plaint Boxes for tomato and other plants. Also Wood Veneer for protection of fruit trees from destruction by rabits or mice; does not injure the trees. Send for price list, and 4c, for either samples, to.
Samuel Baker, Brighton, N. Y.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Eastern people do not realize that Los Angeles is as far south as Charlestown, because it is west to them. Although on the thirty-second parallel it has a much more tropical climate than Charlestown MARKET BASKETS what misleading also. We should average twenty inches of rain in the wet season, but statistics show these ideal winters are seldom and far between, and that anywhere from four to twelve inches is the rule. This winter was a good one, fifteen inches having fallen. These came in three rains, lasting a week each, and the rest of the six months have been sunny, summery days. It is now April and the late sown grain will be a loss unless there is another big rain at once. But three years of droughts started the people into drilling for water, and they have an abundant supply of artesian wells anywhere in this locality. This makes the farmer inde-

nendent. The soil varies from a very light sandy oam, to the adobe in which not even wild flowers will grow. This adobe, if it is lightened with sand and enriched with manure makes the best soil imaginable. During the six dry months everything must be irrigated, but plants and trees make a prodigious growth. The citrus fruits, lemons, oranges and grape fruits as well as citrons, are well known to the East for their superior worth. Oranges are a year ripening here, whereas in Florida they ripen in six months. The Florida orange has a thin skin, but the California orange has a thick skin and is therefore an excellent shipper. The navel orange is one of the California pets, and the man who introduced this wonderful industry to this country, is now eighty years old, and living in poverty. The Cali-fornia lemon scored the highest in a recent test. The grape fruit is forging ahead, and with the lemon has been devel-

oped into a seedless fruit. But aside from these fruits we raise and

Abraham Lincoln.

An address by Joseph Choate, Ambassador to Great Britain, on the career and character of Abraham Lincoln-his early character of Abraham Lincoln—his early life—his early struggles with the world—his character as developed in the later years of his life and his administration, which placed his name so hi h on the world's roll of honor and fame, has been published by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and may be had by sending six (6) cents in possage to F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, III.

canes down considerably. Raspberries bighted badly last summer, many shoots of some varieties dying. Peaches are probably the only fruit in this section that can make a full crop.—J. Q. U.

Onondaga Co.—Fruits are apparently in satisfactory condition. On a few low is gestions. It makes a feature of correspondence from practical poultrymen. It is just the paper for poultry fanciers, who will be pleased and profited by reading it. Let us have your subscription at once for these three valuable journals for 50c. Simply clip out this offer and send it to Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

blooms magnificently. The lemon verbena becomes a tree, and the rubber tree, the nagnolia and the paims all become giants. Written for Green's Fruit Grower by John R. Marks, Vegetables are to be had tresh all the year around, and are very fine, with the exception of potatoes and celery which do

berries are on the market ten months of the year but are not the flavor of the And I feel 'tis my duty to speak of eastern. The blackberries and the Logan berries are good, but the raspberry is scarce. The Belgian hare fad has ruined the chicken industry, but it is now picking

and I almost believe when our good Mother

"Some men are easily satisfied," remarked the Observer of Events and Things. "There is the clockmaker, for instance; he never gets any extra pay, and yet every day he works over time."—Yon-

seems to be very much encouraged with his work, more of which he is to receive kisses are full of electricity.

Wide-Awake Philadelphia Girl.

"Did you meet any Philadelphia girls at

Reply to Inquiries About Washington.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

Since my letter in the last Fruit Grower

1st. Clark County on one side borders on the Columbia River. Consult your maps. 2nd. There are several thousand acres of bottom lands along the Columbia used

timbered, but have been logged off for many miles back, where now the most of that land is loaded with fruit trees now beginning to blossom.

4th. Apples, pears, cherries, quinces, plums and all small fruits do well here, but Italian Prune is king. Concord and early grapes do fairly well; few apricots and peaches are raised but it is not a

the queen's taste. Some scale and aphis but have a very strict law; the bug man, as we call the inspector, goes through your orchard at any and all times, and if he ties a white rag on a tree it must be sprayed or cut out and burned forthwith or it will be done for you and you must pay the bill.

7th. Yes, both bees and poultry do well raspberries, red raspberries, also black bere and eggs, chickens and honey bring berries and currants. Then there is a row

8th. Price of land in stumps and logs runs from \$10 to \$40 per acre. Costs about \$50 per acre to prepare such land ready to set an orchard. A five-year-old prune orchard would cost from \$150 to \$300 per acre.

9th. The water is perfectly pure, coming from the mountain ranges. 10. No, there are no cyclones or blizzards; no electrical storms whatever. Climate is healthy and mild.

11th. The people are mostly Northern born, few Germans, few Swedes, some Irish, but mostly of the New England and New York Yankee kind. A number of retired army officers are among the prominent fruit growers, on the whole a very intelligent, progressive people.

12th. No, if you are a poor man and depend upon your daily labor and doing well where you are, you had better not come; but if you can get here with \$1,000 you might succeed, but the more money the better you can fix yourself.

13th. Yes, there are some men who fail in fruit growing, but some men would fall like Adam in the garden of Eden; it takes brains as well as money to succeed

and loves trees and fruit and who wishes to settle down to that business among a cultured people in the best climate on earth, or to the young man who has means o buy a few acres of this wild logged off land and has the muscle and nerve to put into an orchard, this country is the spot, otherwise I cannot advise him to come here.—Respectfully, R. L. Austin.

### Recent Fruit Prospects.

buds to set fruit, owing to the long-continued drought, although freedom from fungus trouble last year may help them

Ontario Co.-There is not a very large show of fruit buds on the apple trees; peaches are full of them and all trees came through the winter in fine condition. Pears are not grown to any extent here.
All of the berries made small growth last summer, and the heavy snow broke the canes down considerably. Raspberries

finely. The fruit tree buds are 100 per cent. good, so far as my investigation goes, with slight exceptions in apricots. Best of all, I find no eggs of the tent-caterpillar,

Oswego Co.-We have had an ideal winter for the fruit business, with no low temperature to kill even so much as a bud on the peach trees. Strawberries tha were set early last spring, and well cared for and mulched last fall, give promisof a good crop; otherwise not, for we had a severe drought last summer. Where other small fruits were not allowed to overdo last year the outlook for a crop is first-class. Where apples and pears were well cared for with cultivation and spraying, and not allowed to overbear, they seem well loaded with fruit buds.

tion, except perhaps some King and Spy which bore heavily last season will fail. Our peach trees, consisting of Elberta, Crosby and Waser, are well budded. about here were either cropped or received loaded, I do not think many of them will

### Protect the Birds.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

I see in many journals suggestions about protecting our birds, but the writers seem to think a bird is a bird and treat them all alike whether they are owls, hawks, sparrows or song birds. One man will praise the owl and sparrow hawk on account of his destroying mice with the inference that these birds live on mice. This s not true. They may catch a mouse occasionally but they live almost exclusively on smail birds which they kill. The screech-owl may be seen almost any moonlight night, stealing with that quiet cunning of his tribe from bush to bush in search of other small birds. It does not spend its time upon the ground where mice can be found. How often do we find a robin's nest full of young birds in the evening, but empty the next morning, all naving been killed or eaten by the owl. Who is there who has been out much at night in some thicket and has not heard the cry of distress and despair of some poor little bird that has fallen into the power of the owl. The sparrow-hawk is but little better than the owl. The blue jay is another robber as bad as the hawk, as I have seen them light in a bird's nest and kill every young bird in it when the mother bird was away for food. The king bird deserves our special protection since they are friendly to all other small birds, for the hawk or crow cannot come in sight without the king bird warning other birds or fowls of their approach Every farmer should plant a heavy pole near his home, with holes through it for pins, so that he can climb to the top to set the trap to catch screech owls. The trap should be taken down in the day time so that it will not endanger birds that you want to protect .- Marion Crise,

### How I Make my Garden Pay.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower. Many people wonder why they cannot have as good a garden as mine. There is but one reason and that is they do not manage their gardens in the same way I of grape vines along the private path. In the grass plat are two quinces, two pears, five peach and one cherry tree which I keep mulched. We have a small bed of a day passes without fruit of some kind for my family table. Following the strawberries are black and red raspberries, blackberries, currants, grapes, pears, peaches, cherries and quinces. We have canned sixty quarts of fruit and made eighteen cups of jelly. We raised on the same ground one barrel of onions, two bushels of beans, one bushel of carrots, eighty bunches of celery, two bushels of winter radishes, two hundred heads of lettuce. I always grow three and sometimes four crops from the same ground in one season. The first crop is lettuce, ther onions, then beans and radishes. In my potato ground I trench with a shovel cover lightly and keep the ground level also very rich.-Sidney Barnhart.

### Birds in the Orchard.

Assistant Biologist F. E. L. Beal, of the Department of Agriculture, in commenting upon "How Birds Affect the Orchard," says: "That birds sometimes inflict injuries upon orchard trees and their products is a fact with which every fruitservice in destroying enemies of the orchard, and yet the aid they render in this subtler way far more than offsets the

harm that is so apparent.
"The enemies with which the fruitgrower has to contend, aside from the elements and the birds themselves, may be divided into three categories: Vegetable parasites, such as fungi and bacteria, certain mammals, such as rabbits and mice, and insects of various kinds. Against vegetable foes birds afford little, if any, protection, he states, but their efficiency is shown in the destruction of noxious mammals and insects. The value of their work in dollars and cents is difficult of deter-mination, but careful study has brought out much of practical importance in ascertaining approximately to what degree each species is harmful or helpful in its

relation to the orchard."

It is this class of study to which Prof.
Beal has devoted much attention and study and of which he writes at length on in the forthcoming year book of the Depart-ment of Agriculture.

Three Monthly Publications for 50 cents-All Valuable.

Notice this offer: Farm Journal, Phila-

delphia, Pa., American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y., and Green's Fruit Grower, all three publications, will be sent, postpaid, one year for 50c. if this of-fer is accepted soon. Farm Journal and Fruit Grower are so well known to our readers it will not be necessary to describe their good points. American Poultry Advocate is full of practical, up-to-date suggestions. It makes a feature of corre-

### Versification.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by E. P. Dickerman. Word-painting! 'Tis the poet's art
To paint fine scenes that cause acc
A grand and beautiful display,
Soft pictured, set in gilded frames.

The picture-poem is conceived,
A fresco, which the mind adorns,
Of lines as sweet as rippling brooks,
Cool, waving groves, or dewy morns.

Allot the beauteous adjectives
To charm the eye, delight the ear;
Let all the parts of speech combine
To form apt phrases, sweet and clear. Use classic English, as you write, In faultless meters finely dressed; Disdaining all imperfect rhymes. See that your thoughts are well-expressed

Scarce use repeated words and thoughts, Inane or inexpressive words;
Thus write with taste and elegance,
And warble like the happy birds.

In writing poems, should you fall,
O try again, and try again!
By practice you will soon improve,
At length, will wield a facile pen.

### Pat and His Brother.

"When did you last see your brother?" asked a magistrate of an Irish witness.

"The last time I saw him, your wor

ship," Pat replied, "was about eight months ago, when he called at my house, and I was out."-Tit-Bits. Unfortunate Blunder.

"That was a terrible typographical blun-der your 'paper made," said the foreign nobleman to the editor.

"You referred to the heiress I am about to marry as my financee!"-Washington

### Side Lights on History.

Now Jonah, after the termination of his three days' engagement with the whale, started for his old home to tell the neigh-

A thought struck him and he stopped. "No," he said, "I shall not say a word about it. They would say it was nothing but a fish story!" But it leaked out in spite of him.-Chicago Tribune. .

### . Explained.

Mrs. Housekeep-Those eggs you sent me Mr. Kraft-O! you must be mistaken. Mrs. Housekeep-I'm not mistaken.

Mr. Kraft-Ah! I think I can account for that. I got those eggs of a German farmer. It is possible that he feeds limburger cheese to his hens.-Philadelphia



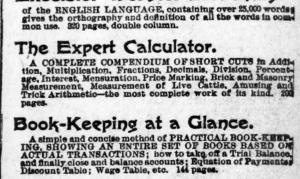
fruit trees and one of ornamental trees, plants and vines. If you are improving your place, or are establishing a new home and are interested in ornamental trees and plants we should be pleased to send you our ornamental catalogue, beautifully illustrated, if you will apply for it by postal card. We have a surplus of many kinds of ornamental shrubs and shall be glad to make prices if you will submit a list of your wants. If you have extensive grounds which you desire laid out into drives, lawns, etc., write us, that we may visit your place and make estimates for all the work, we supplying and planting trees, shrubs, etc.
GREEN'S NURSERY CO.

Rochester, N. Y.



### products is a fact with which every fruitgrower is familiar; but it is not so well known that they are frequently of great known that they are frequently of great service in destroying enemies of the orch-FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

Excelsior Webster Dictionary



How to Pronounce

10,000 Difficult Words.

There are very few persons whose education is so complete as to insure the correct pronunciation of all the words men with in daily reading. This book enables the reader to get at once the correct pronunciation of a strange word, for which one might hunt through a dictionary and not find. 128 pages

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MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS. We have been selling direct to consumers since 1877. This cut is exact size of 2-blade 75 cent knife; our special offer this month is sample postpaid, 48c; 5 for \$2. Family shears, best steel, 7-in. 60c.; 75-cent knife and shears, post-paid, \$1.00. Illustrated 80-page list free also "How to Use a Razor." Address, 643 A St., Toledo, Ohio | go, Ill.

up. Eggs are imported, prices high, forty cents a dozen in the winter, and chicken, dressed, twenty cents a pound the year around.-Georgina S. Townsend. He Tells About It. Editor Green's Fruit Grower: My subscription (one copy) has come I admire the "books" very much. I think I shall be greatly benefited by reading same. I would not take the amount which I paid for "books and one year subscription" for one of the valuable books. I think more of my paper, "Green's Fruit Grower," than any paper of its kind I ever read. I am sorry I did not know of your paper long ago. It is indeed ource of wisdom to the entire family. My little boy (Millard) is making up sub-

### The Question of Weeds.

for his work .- J. T. Screws, Ala.

scriptions to your paper for the watch. He

not equal the eastern production. Straw-

One who is called upon to give advice in regard to agricultural matters is often asked the best way to destroy certain kinds of weeds, says Prof. L. H. Bailey. It is strange that farmers and gardeners do not see that the mere destruction of the weed is not the eradication of the difficulty. The proper inquiry to make is, Why do the weeds appear? If one knows what the reasons are for the appearance of the weeds in a given place, he should then know how to prevent their coming in. If it should happen that in spite of all his efforts, they do gain a foothold, he may then think about eradica tion. Merely to ask how to kill weeds suggests a lack of mental analysis. One

should go to the bottom of things. It is said, for example, that the whiteweed or ox-eye daisy runs out the grass, and the farmer always wants to know how to kill the daisy. The solution of the difficulty, however, lies further back. The farmer should rather ask why the daisy comes into his fields. If he analyzes his subject, he may find it is because the grass has worn out, the land has become impoverished, the pasture or the meadow has not had the proper care, or it has been mown too long. Many of our meadows are mown year after year until the crop will not average more than half a ton to the acre. This means that the grass plants are small and weak or far apart. It is a poor daisy which will not take ad

### Palestine Threshing Floors.

and more of how to grow crops.

vantage of such conditions. The farmer

should think less of how to kill weeds

Dr. N. K. Jamel, a native of Palestine now in this country, but who has lately revisited his own land, has furnished to the Christian Herald this interesting descrip-

tion of Nazareth as it is to-day: "As the town is approached from the south, it presents a very pretty sight, nes-tled along the brow and slope of a hill, facing directly east, and the spotless white buildings looking refreshingly picturesque. The quaint, odd-looking dwellings with has, as snow is unknown, and frost only touches it once in years. The fact that we have a wet and a dry season is somewhat misleading also. We should average what misleading also. We should average ies of Marseilles, France. As Oriental cities go. Nazareth is remarkably clean and healthy; in fact all who visit the town

are loud in their praises on that score. "During harvest time, between June and August, the first sight that meets the eyes August, the first sight that meets the eyes of whoever enters the town from the south is a great threshing-floor. This is a perfectly level twenty-acre piece of ground, where the newly-reaped crops of wheat, barley and lentils are gathered in theoryes and willed in concerns and called in concerns. sheaves and piled in separate heaps, each being of larger or smaller proportions ac-cording as it represents an individual farmer's harvest returns for the season. As the heaps stand thus, they are ready for threshing, which process is performed by leveling off the borders of the pile to a depth of one foot and a width of five to six feet. Then horses, asses, or mules are driven or ridden, singly or in pairs, round and round the heap, grinding and tramp-ling underfoot the grain out of the ears and the stalks into chaff until the heap is thoroughly threshed. It is then gathered up and removed separately, and another part of the heap is leveled off for the threshing process. This is kept up until all the heap is done, when the newlythreshed pile is fit for winnowing. This work is very tedious, as in fact are all the various departments of field labor in Palestine, for the farmers are destitute of every vestige of machinery or labor saving apparatus that are used by more fortunate peoples. In spring, the threshing-floors afford unsurpassed facilities for camping, on account of their being securely sheltered from all winds by the surrounding hills

and elevations. Anybody who has experienced the hardships of camp-life during wind and storm will appreciate a sheltered spot.
"A very conspicuous building in Nazareth is the English Orpaanage, which was erected under the auspices of the Female Educational Society in England in 1875. and conducted by that society until 1899, when it was turned over to the manage-ment of the Church Missionary Society. This school provides for the education of poor orphan girls from Nazareth and its vicinity, and affords a home for them. These eighty to one hundred girls are taught English and Arabic, grammar, reading and writing, arithmetic, geogra-phy, history, housekeeping, sewing and fine needlework. The staff of teachers includes

five English ladies and six native assistants. "The common belief, in other lands, is that snow never falls in the Holy Land. This, however, is not the case. The winters are occasionally quite severe in Palestine, and heavy snow-storms are nothing unusual in the elevated parts of the country. The brow of the hill on which stands the Nazareth Orphanage is nearly

### 1,700 feet above sea-level." Career and Character of

### Gravenstein Apple.

I have often been told of apples of gold, Of yellow, or scarlet and green. And though sampling many I fail to find any Just as good as a ripe Gravenstein. beauty,
As something deserving a smile,
While in growth its behavior, its beauty
and flavor,
Make it king of the fruits of our Isle.

Was selecting her fruit by its look,
'Twas a bright Gravenstein caught the eye
of the Queen,
For they say 'twas the kind which she
took.

Though there's Fameuse and Wealthy, Sweet
Bough and Tetofsky,
Wolfe River, Pewaukee and King,
Ribston Pippins and brothers and a number
of others,
I must pass them to find Gravenstein.

### From The Observer.

### Perhaps. .

Nell-A scientific man declares that -C. R. W. Belle-Perhaps that's why some people find them so shocking.-Philadelphia Rec-

Atlantic City?"
"Yes, and I proposed to one."

I have received so many inquiries and am still getting them by the dozens in every day's mail, inquiring about this country and many without even stamp for postage, and as I am no real estate boomer, and being only an ordinary fruit grower without a stenographer. I beg leave to answer all these people by one letter through the columns of the Fruit Grower.

for stock farms.

3rd. The uplands were originally heavy

peach country.
5th. Yes, we have the codling moth to

6th. English walnuts have proved a suc-

very good prices.

in fruit growing.

14th. To the man who has some means

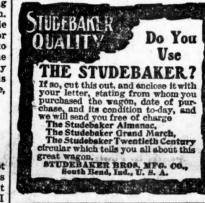
We are receiving reports from various portions of the United States, all of which indicate that there is promise of great crops of nearly all kinds throughout the entire country for the coming season. We have as yet received no unfavorable re-ports of the coming fruit crops, though possibly some may come in later. In Western New York the peach buds are in perfect condition and all kinds of fruits seem to give promise of bountiful crops.
The ground had been covered with snow during most of the winter, hence small fruits are in fine condition. We give be-low a few reports made to the Rural New Yorker from a few surrounding counties Onondaga Co.—Peaches and plums have not been injured by cold, but it is doubtful whether there is vitality enough/in the

but occasionally a cluster of shells from which the eggs appear to have been taken.

Ontario Co .- Orchards are in good condition. Greenings are very full; Spy, King and some other varieties are well budded. Baldwins overbore last season and many of the trees have no fruit buds. I think the above will apply to this sec-Crosby and Wager were very full last season. As nearly all peach orchards no cultivation last season, and were overbear. Plums and pears are well budded.

"What was it?"

There was a very pronounced odor about



### TROUBLES PROMPTLY CURED.

A Sample Bottle Sent FREE by Mail.

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the wonderful new discovery in medical science, fulfills every wish in promptly curing kidmatism and pain in the back. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands effect of the highest for its wonderful cures of the

most distressing cases. Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything, but if you have kidney, liver, bladder or uric acid trouble you will find

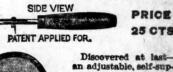
it just the remedy you need.

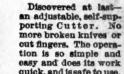
If you need a medicine you should have
the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent
and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it and its great cures, both sent absolutely free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing, men-

tion that you read this generous offer in

### OVERS' PERFECT CAN-OPENER. -- --

Green's Fruit Grower.





quick, and is safe to use. Turns edge of tin down and leaves no sharp edge to cut the opera tor. Every household needs it. Made from the best of cast steel. Cutter highly tempered. E. C. OVERS, Ashland, O.



Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower,

Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower. CATALOGUE OF ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Parks and Home Grounds laid out and Planted by Green's Trained Men. We are issuing two catalogues: one of



COMPLETE WITH ALL ACCESSORIES, including I quilter, 2screwdrivers, 6 bobbins, 1 package of needles, 1 cloth guide and screw, 1 oil can filled with oil, and a complete instruction book, which makes everything so plain that even a child without previous experience can operate the machine at once. FOR 25 CENTS EXTRA, we furnish, in addition to the regular accessories mentioned, the following special attachments: I thread cutter, 1 braider, 1 binder, 1 set of plain hemmers, different widths up to %ths of an inch.

SEWINE MACHINE DEALERS who will order three or more machine, under another name, and with our name entirely removed, but the price will be the same, viz., 411.25, even in hundred lots. ORDER TODAY. DON'T BELAY. Such an effer was never known before, but \$58.50 UPRICHT CRAND PIANO IS A WONDER. Shipped on one year's free trials.

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## Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower.



Green's Fruit Grower Rochester, N. Y.

IUNE

An acid fruit p

time of the year,

and a curiously

green food and fruits should be

season. They wi

way than on the

generally used.

plentiful, and a

old time dumplin

canned peaches of Boil two gills of

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add as soon as

cup of sifted flo

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Remove the batte

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poonful of sugar

gill of cold milk;

the whites of thre

beaten to a stiff f

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a layer of the bat

and repeat so as

truit with the bat

of the pudding.

hours. It should

slender mould.

sauce, flavored wi

or lemons.-N. Y.

DO IN

BOTHE

Caterpillars, Car Bugs, Beetles, ar ing things on pla

Bodlime"

butter melts,

ore agreeable t

Notes of a Florida Trip.

As it became necessary for me to go Florida during the early part of April to secure material for the decoration of the Horticultural Building at the Pan-American Exposition now being held at Buffalo, N. Y., and to stir up the fruit growers of that State to make exhibits of pine apples and various other fruits that are to most of the exposition visitors, it may be interesting to some of our readers to read something about what I saw.

From the chilly air of Buffalo, where the snow lay white upon the ground, I passed in a night to Washington, D. C., where the early flowers were blooming, and the next day I was in Savannah, Georgia, having some business with the railway people there. I found the roses in bloom and the mocking birds singing in the city parks. It is a most beautiful and cleanly city, as well. From there I went to Jacksonville, and in the interludes between bus ness calls I had opportunity to admire the stately spreading live oaks, draped with soft gray moss, that then adorned the streets and lovely residence lots, and that are now only charred and blackened stumps, keeping sentinel beside the chimneys and walls over the ruins of one of the ost thriving cities of the South. It is indeed a sad reflection that so dire a calamity should have befallen an unsuspect ing people. Some of my dearest friends are among the homeless sufferers by the great fire that swept away their earthly goods in a few hours

St. Augustine, with its gorgeous hotels, of which the Ponce de Leon, perhaps stands without an equal in America, was next visited. Here are date trees, planted by the Spaniards more than 100 years ago, that have long been bearing, wherever trees of both sexes stand near enough each other to admit of the natural transfer of the pollen. I do not think there are any other date trees so far north this side of California. It may not be generally known that the date is not a strictly tropical tree, but will safely endure considerable frost, as it must do at St. Augustine, Fla., where all the orange trees have been repeatedly killed to the ground. In some of the regions where the date is grown extensively such as Persia and Northern Africa, there are considerable frosts.

As my first destination was the lower part of the east coast I soon passed the entire length of historic Indian River and on to the Lake Worth region. It had been twelve years since I formerly visited that section, and before there was any railroad nearer than 250 miles to the northward, and the change has been wonderful. There are now several magnificent hotels to exchange the severities of our northern winters for the sunshine, warmth and flowers of a most delightful region. The Royal Ponciana, named for a tree with gorgeous flowers, is situated among the cocoanut groves of Palm Beach, which is part of a long, narrow peninsula between the ocean and Lake Worth. This so-called lake is really a narrow bay of salt water about thirty miles long and connected with the ocean by an inlet. This entire peninsula, aside from the extensive hotel grounds, is covered with the homes of people who like to live in the enjoyment of fruits, flowers and singing birds the year round. Tall encount frees wave their giant but graceful leaves in the balmy breezes. Huge bushes of African hibiscus blaze with their gaudy flowers. Hedges of pink, red and mon as those of privet in the North. Tamarind trees spread their feathery foliage and their branches hang with ripening pods, which are filled with a most podilla trees one can gauge and the russet apples and tastes like the sweetest of cantaloupes, with the added flavors of sussafras, and some say, of other things not so inviting, But I like this fruit exceedingly.

Across on the main land there is a thriving town called West Palm Beach and a line of homelike cottages for miles up and down the water front. At Mangonia an old Kansas friend lives who is making the growing of the mango a specialty. When I imported from India, about ten years ago, a lot of grafted mango trees of eight of the best varieties, a goodly portion of them were sent to him to test. The big freeze of 1894 cut them all down to the ground, along with the seedling mango trees and many other tender things, but one named Mulgoba survived above the graft and the sprouts have now grown into a stately bearing tree. His mango orchard was a beautiful sight. The trees are much the shape of rather upright apple trees and the leaves are long and narrow like those of the chestnut. The fruit is borne in clusters, and in shape end size resembles an ordinary oblong po-tato. It is of peculiar and delicious flavor, and has often been pronounced by those who have traveled the world over to be the best fruit that grows. These trees, except some of the younger loaded with newly set fruit. some of the younger ones, were

I could describe many other fruits that are rare even in the tropics and others that are as common there as our peaches and apples, such as the ceriman, tiess, Indian fig, melon papaw, etc., but the space allowed me is too short. However, I must mention the guava, of which there are three species, but the most common one grows on a small tree, where not killed down by the frost and forced to grow sprouts and in bushy form. It is round or oblong in shape, about the size of a small apple, pale green or yellow in color, has a thin skin and an interior like a tomato and tastes only like a guava. The flavor is strong and almost musky. but sour with variations to mild sub-acid No fruit makes so nice jelly. Cut up and served with cream and sugar like peaches it is delicious and the guava shortcake eaten at the home of my friend at Man gonia was better than any made from strawberries that I ever tasted at home or elsewhere. I also like the guava fresh from the tree although many taink it too strongly flavored. One or two specimens will scent a whole room.

ter of the pineapple region, as this fruit is now grown. From Merritt's Island, which is a part of the upper Indian River country to Key West, there are more or less pineapples grown along the Atlantic coast, but about Eden, Jensen, Hobe Sound, Jupiter and West Palm Beach it sound, Jupiter and West raim Beach it is the principal crop. Train loads of the fruit are grown and sent North and usually at a handsome profit. Most of the plants are in open ground but some are under lath sheds, for the purpose of preventing injury by occasional frosts, and the tempering of the heat of the sun is also bendered.

But my business took me still farther oth, on to the end of the East Coast Railway at Miami, which is on Biscayne Bay. Here the sub-soil was found to be coral rock instead of sand, if porous rock may be called a sub-soil. The native trees , with the exception of some pines and live oaks, entirely different from any that grow north of the latitude of Lake Oke-chobee. They are strictly tropical in char-

acter. The undergrowth and weeds are all different from any northern species. Castor-bean plants grow into small trees that live from year to year. Watermelons were ripening in April. There was no sign of mango, guava, sapodilla and other tender trees. The orange, lemon, lime and po-melo trees grow without the slightest danger of injury. I saw many orchards of these citrus fruits growing in the most luxuriant way, although the soil was mostly rocky and sandy with a firm foundation of coral reef. The orange and emon grower is safe in the vicinity of Biscayne Bay.

Miami, Lemon City, Comoanut Grove and many other villages are situated on this water front and are in the midst of the most delightful surroundings. I never enjoyed a visit in any section of our whole country more than there. The air was balmy, pure and invigorating, even at populatide, and with a temperature of eighty in the shade (which I was told by those who had long lived there was rarely exceeded very much), and the nights were always cool enough for a light blanket. The sweet singing birds waked me every morning, and there were no hateful European sparrows to sound their flat, monotonous chirp. Instead there was the changing, varied song of the mocking-bird, the silvery warble of the Cardinal Grosbeak, the cheerful ring of the Carolina wren, and at night the plaintive note of the whip-poor-will.

The fishing and boating are better nowhere. A man there who had fished in almost every part of the world told me that he had never been where there was so good sport with the hook and line, nor eaten better fishes. The tarpon is the most gamey of all that swim the ocean or lakes. Kingfish, Spanish mackerel, groupers, red snappers, sea bass, etc., are very commonly caught by the angler, while jumping mullet and pompano, which do not bite at the book, are caught by the ton in various nets and sent to market. Columbia River salmon that I recently ate in Oregon are not better than these. I could not feel otherwise than happy in the enjoyment of all these material delights of the human senses, and my soul went up in thankfulness to the good Father above for his wonderful providence for our comfort. Alas! how little do we appreciate it. The birds awoke me every morning with an invitation to join in praise to the Great Creator, and how could I have done otherwise and not felt guilty? The waving palm leaves and the gaudy flowers beckoned me to look above and beyond them to their maker when I walked out in the glowing morning light.

Amidst all this beauty of scenery an substantial comfort Mr. Flagler, president of the East Coast Railway and proprietor of a great hotel system, has built the Royal Palm Hotel. It fronts the bay and is surrounded with extensive grounds, orthat are laden with huge bunches of nuts; Royal Palms, which are both graceful and stately in a remarkable degree (although the latter are small as yet) and a multitude of other beautiful trees and plants.

Tomato culture is the principal winter employment of the farming population. Hundreds of acres of other tender veget ables are also grown, such as egg plant, snap beans, peppers and potatoes. financial results, as told me by some of

without danger of disbelief. But my chief errand to Miami was to get some large cocoanut trees for the or namentation of the interior of the Horti cultural Building at the Pan-American took a car load of them from the edge of the ocean beach across the bay by boat to the railway and sent them north. also got a carload of century plants, pine apple plants in various stages of growth and fruiting, and many air plants (Tillandsias), orchids, etc., from all along the southern part of the line of railway. All e things may be seen at the exposition at Buffalo, where I hope to shake hands with all who are interested in such things and see able to come and see tham

### Dangers in Dust and Dirt of Move ing Time.

Comments have been made recently in several newspapers of the country upon the recognition by physicians of a distinct distemper that frequently follows moving time, says New York Evening Post. The affection is usually a sore threat, but it process of changing from one residence to another. It can be got quite as readily by the permanent resident, and is, in fact, made a classified recognition of what village housewives used to call "houseclean ing sickness." They did not know, as we do now, that dust is germ-laden and full of risks if breathed in through the throat. A good suggestion given in some of the present discussion of the matter is to keep the hands away from any abrasion of the skin-this caution at any time, but par-ticularly when they are dipping into all sorts of dirty work. One has only to watch a surgeon undertaking so simple a bit of surgery as the lancing of a boil to get an idea of the difference between orlinary and surgical cleanliness. The practitioner will wash his hands, rinse them dry them on a perfectly clean towel.-use a nail cleaner, and then, as a final precaution rewash them in an antiseptic solution before he touches the instruments that have been previously immersed in boiling water, and afterwards care taken in hospitals that not only lint and gauze, but even any cloths that may be needed are kept in large glass jare under cover. Apparently clean hands may carry the deadliest of germs. Within ten days a young woman undertook with the dainties of fingers to press open a single pimple on the face of her sister; blood poison set promptly, and the girl narrowly escaped with her life, the physician ascribing the trouble to some invisible germ probably held under the nail of the amateur oper-

### His Opinion.

"What is your idea of a reformer?" "Well," answered Farmer Cerntossel,
"from my limited observation, I should say
a reformer is a man who is willing to promise anything."-Washington Star.

This is What Pleases Me.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by G. There's sort of a stir in my old bones There's sort of a stir in my old bones
'Bout once a year when thaw-time comes,
That puts the 'boy-feel' back again
Like a romping colt turned loose in spring,
To browse and pick of his own free will.
And though nigh seventy, 'tis with me still.
'Bout the third time frogs have froze and
thawed,
And some old partridge finds a log,
And drums like sixty in early spring
Out in the wood lot, making it ring
Mornings 'fore you're out of bed,
Then you can reckon some ahead
And begin to plan your garden-bed,
And dream of blossoms soon to be
On the old rose bush and apple tree,
And 'tis thoughts of these that pleases me.

Then 'long "bime-by" the real time comes
When snow banks melt, and creeks all run,
And leap with joy to be freed from ice
That's shut 'em up months in-a vice,
And the willows start their sheeny buds
When April showers pour down like suds;
I tell you this seems good again
Listening to the pattering rain,
On the house-roof nights as we all have
done:

On the house-roof nights as we all hav done;
I vow! though ain't this heaps of fun?
And then, so queer; some way or other,
It reminds me, too, of home and mother,
And it kind o' seems as I hear it patter
I catch in its rhyme us children's chatter
As we used to romp so gay and free;
Thus, pictures of home once more I see,
And these are what just pleases me.

With your old clothes on, not knowing style; Just loading among the flowers and trees Sort o' watching like the birds and bees, And the soft wind rustling the twigs all

And the soft wind rustling the twigs all green,
Shaking dew-drops from their—leaves between;
I tell you then's the time for joy
And again I feel like a bare-foot boy.
In day dreams, too, I'm led away
To youthful haunts where we used to play
Mid flowers and birds and trees at home.
But though now old and left alone,
I love to think of the used-to-be;
Somehow it makes me young and free,

### Arsenic for Spraying.

Most people who want to use arsenical satisfactory to stick to Paris green. More adventurous persons, however, continue to seek for a substitute. Doubtless the it to collapse. cheapest, and perhaps the most difficult to use, is the pure white arsenic, which is combined with lime to make arsenite of inre. We know of a few orchardists who have been using this formula successfully, but we do not urge every one to give up Paris green in its favor. The method of procedure is as follows: Boil one pound of pure white arsenic and two pounds of ime in two gallons of water for threequarters of an hour. Put this liquid up in on the stock market .- Kansas City Jourglass jars marked poison, and use as needed. The stock solution in the glass jar can be put into water at the rate of one quart to fifty gallons, or it may be added to Bordeaux mixture at the same rate. It is very much cheaper than Paris green, costing approximately one-fourth as much. When properly handled it is as good as Paris green in every way .- Alle-

### Bordeaux Mixture.

This is the standard fungicide, and much the best one yet proposed. Hundreds of thousands of gallons of it are used every year. Yet there are some men who don't know how to make it. Even among those who do know how, practice varies considerably. Some men make much better Borleaux mixture than others. The way in which it is made up really has much to do with its efficiency as a fungicide. Formulas vary considerably. Some men use six pounds of copper sulphate and four approximately a barrelful. Others use ess. Some ingenious man whose name we do not know has proposed the "four" form-ula—four pounds blue vitriol, four pounds lime, and forty-four gallons of water. In case Paris green is to be added to this, he makes it four ounces or a quarter pound. Potatoes need a strong solution, peaches and plums require a weak solution. Apples need a moderate strength. The best way to make Bordeaux mixture is to slake the lime in one tub and dissolve the copper sulphate in another (by putting it into a gunny sack and spreading it in the water). | you are about to be ""Vell," replied the Dilute each of these solutions with about one-half the total quantity of water to be used, and then pour the sulphate solution into the lime solution, stirring it vigorously all the while. Be careful never to reverse the operation and pour the lime into the sulphate solution. There is a good chemical reason for this particular order of proedure.-Allegan Gazette.

### Regarding Woolly Aphis.

Mr. Albaugh, in a discussion of the woolly aphis, said: "I would like to add a little testimony that I have in regard to this same woolly aphis, or these cankered president cutting weeds, pitching hay, trees, as they are sometimes called, reports Farmer's Review. About ten years ago one of those parasites called "traveling fruit men," came to our place and said that he had a contract with a man in Kentucky to plant out in partnership with and Willie McKinley would go up in the him three thousand Ben Davis apple trees. He said that he wanted to buy the cheapest trees that he could, and I took him out and showed him a block of Ben Davis those that were not so large and had been hindered in their growth by the woolly aphis. He said it didn't make any differments in the business and they have the ence to him about the knots on the roots, that he had agreed to plant this orchard money from their labor, as well as the out in partnership with this man, and that power of growing and handling crops. he had some kind of a contract that he had These are men who would make money got even with the man without the fruit. from buttons, or shoes, or any other business trees. We let him have them ness. They are business men. Hundreds at a very low rate. He planted them on of my farmer friends are well to do. They a farm near where we have a large peach are free from debt, have comfortable orchard in Kentucky, and just as Mr. homes, have the legitimate comforts of Webster has said about their trees, they life, drive their own horses and are behave grown and they look fine. I have holden to no man. These are the typical seen the orchard, now eight years old, farmers. They are not clod-hoppers. They with a full crop of apples, and there is are not pessimists. They are well fed not a finer orchard any place. That man and well clothed. They know what is gocame and bought those trees independent ing on in the world. They read. They of us, paid for and took them away with ask more direct and pointed questions him. It has been a serious question with than all the experiment stations in the me whether after all, outside of checking world can answer. They think their own the growth of the tree in the nursery, it is thought .- L. H. Bailey. carried to the orchard and in any way in my experience in the nursery business trees that were badly affected at two years old. I have left them there until three or in condition to fruit to their best capacity four years eld, when they were put out each season, and at the same time to bring in the row and it disappeared, and the on other healthy buds to perpetuate the trees are just as finely rooted as we could life of the tree and to fruit the next and find anywhere. The Professor says truly that if you have to eradicate the woolly aphis and its effects from the nursery north of the Ohio River or south, I will be larger than the crop of buds that he say in the United States anywhere, there permits to fruit. Barring only the queswould be no nurseries left. In Virginia tion of winter killing, if his methods of cul-they have the woolly aphis as one of the ture are correct, there would seem to be noxious insects, one of the new noxious insects. Now I am a lineal descendant of the man who built the first known vessel that sailed the waters, and I think I can say a pair of the woolly aphis went

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN, I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the piles from any cause or in either sex, or any of the disease peculiar to women, such as leucorrhota, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc. I will gladly mail too boy of the remote to every miferer.

latest new convert? Do you think it a genuine case of conversion Deacon Brown-I'm afraid not. In the remarks he has made in prayer meeting thus far he has not boasted of being the vilest of sinners.-Boston Transcript.

This church advertisement recently ap eared in The Worcester (Mass.) Gazette: Why I go to Grace Church:: 1. Pure, warm air.

2. Soul soothing singing. 3. Heart healing praying. 4. Life lifting preaching. 5. Glad-to-see-you people. Hold up, friend, I'm going.

The postmaster of Cedar Springs, Mich. has posted the following notice: "Hounding, hunting, hungry candidates for township offices cannot open headquarters in post-office in Cedar Springs to discuss politics. They may pack the township and the caucus, but not the postoffice. Loafing is prohibited."

One of Those Questions,-"Help! Help! urgled the drowning man as he was about to sink for the last time. "What's the matter?" yelled the lounger

n the wharf. "Can't you swim?" "Of course," gasped the other sarcasti-"but I'm afraid I'll get my shoes muddy." Then he sank .- Philadelphia

Stephen Haupt and Thomas McGuire, of Lockport, N. Y., were pitching straw off a stack on the former's farm, lately, when the stack tipped over, burying them under five tons of wet straw. When found oisons in their orchards will find it most at noon by Mrs. Haupt, both were sufand the weight of the men's bodies caused

A Howard man has been trying a novel experiment during the last year. He posititious investments, of which he kept careful track. At the end of the year he found that if his speculations had been real he would have been out of pocket just \$300,000. It is a fine illustration of the fate which lies in wait for the amateur

It is said that flies confined in a case with cigarettes will die in less than five minutes, so deadly is the atmosphere. It is no wonder that boys who smoke grow pale and thin and are stunted in growth. Science gives warning but boys go on smoking. If by good constitutions they survive and grow to manhood still the poison must take effect on the A weak-brained man is the logical result if nothing worse.

"Maw." said the little boy, "Johnny is such a mugwump that I don't want to sleep with him any more." "A mugwump?"

"Yes, mamma. Didn't you tell me that a mugwump was some one who would not take either side? And that's the way with Johnny. He always wants to sleep in the middle of the bed."-Ex.

The wife of a German farmhand in Ohio was taken sick recently, and finally died, the husband, of course, leaving his work weeks later he appeared at the house of his employer and asked to be relieved from work for a couple of days, when the following conversation took place: like to get off for apout two tays." "I can't spare you unless it is absolutely necessary. You know you lost several days two weeks ago, and we are behind in the work. What is the necessity for your getting off?" inquired the farmer. vas to be married." "Why, Fritz, your wife died only two weeks ago, and now you are about to get married again? I do German, "I don't hold spite long." farmer dismissed the case without preju-

Jesse Powell, the Kansas man with a record of having eaten 200,000 biscuits, has another claim to distinction. When he was a boy back in Ohio he used to throw William McKinley down with regularity. When about seventeen he worked on the farm of the president's father. He did all kinds of hard work by the side of young Bill. "When a boy Mr. McKinley young Bill. "When a boy Mr. McKinley was as good a worker as I ever knew," Mr. Powell says. "Think of seeing our people do not know that McKinley was raised on a farm, but he was. His father owned a good farm just across the river from Vanceburg, Ky." On Sunday Powell hav mow, just as boys do now. He was always able to throw the future president

Some men make fortunes on farms, but ments in the business and they have the power of handling men and of making

Now the fruit grower's problem is tion of winter killing, if his methods of culno more reason why he should fail in having his crop of flower buds ready to open each spring than that the nursery-man should fail to have a crop of salable

trees ready to supply his patrons. Let us carry the comparison between the fruit tree and the nursery farther. We should at once condemn any system of nur-sery practice that permitted a few of the strongest trees to crowd the majority of the weaker ones out of existence. But is not such a system going on in most American orchards to-day? The majority of

Deacon Jones-What do you think of our | the buds in many if not most fruit trees are starved or smothered out of existence by their stronger neighbors, while the weaker buds, in turn, harass their strong-

er neighbors to an extent that largely in terferes with the fruiting capacity of the

A new use for the good old standby the Irish potato, has been discovered, and a rival has been created for celluloid. It is not very long since that the threatened ivory famine produced that remarkable imitation, which has so successfully been employed for every possible use from billiard balls to ivory. To-day the imitation has itself been imitated by a preparation known as potato pulp. The inventor is a Dutchman, named Knipers. He treats the wash pulp, itself a residue from the manufacture of the artificial potato flour, with a solution of acid and glycerine. The resuiting compound takes the form of species of stickphast, which is dried and ground into powder. This powder is moulded into blocks with the aid of water. very much as one uses plaster of Paris, with the important difference that it can be cut, turned, bored and used for every purpose, from buttons upwards in which t was formerly customary to use bone and ivory. So many women are wearing this season buttons which they fancy are ivory, but are in reality only potato pulp.

D. A. Blalock: Young men should farm for themselves and it is better to begin young. If, when a man is farming for himself, a problem confronts him which he has to solve by experience, he does not found unsatisfactory. forget it as soon as if some one had told him. There are more serious questions than plowing and sowing which come to thing which has already been proven useevery prosperous farmer. He must know what crops are adapted to his soil and what will pay best. He must know how to keep up the fertility of his soil and what breed of stock is best adapted to his situation. He must know whether it pays best to feed or sell his crops and how much feed to store for each animal. All of these questions and more he must study out, but he cannot do this when working for others. -Field and Farm.

How to plant is not so important as that we plant. I think many times we are frightened out of growing a thing because writers advise model conditions for its growth. Can you succeed with potatoes? If you can, by a trifle more shallow cultifinest sorts. For myself, I have fully concluded that the garden is the proper place for gladioli. If one plants them on the lawn, he must endure the unsightly leaves for weeks before and after blooming. We should not depend upon it for decorative purposes in the yard. The canna, the castor bean, the caladium, and geranium outdo it in this respect. No plant, however, equals it for furnishing cut flowers during the hot months, and the garden or shrubbery is just suited to its careles habits in form and in growing. I have succeeded best by growing them in full sunlight. Plant in rows (far enough apart to allow hoeing) about six inches deep and the same distance apart.

Before the period of blooming, they need to be kept free from weeds, and the soil water should be given them, for they in a moist bed, which is explained by the fact that they are relatives to such swamp-lovers as the irises and cat-tails. keeping the roots cool, insures When one is unable to supply corms where they will be shaded in the afternoon. Frequent winds and storms may call for staking the plants or giving them wire supports, which are easily provided when needed, but deep planting is sufficient in most soils.

After blooming the plants may be left to care for themselves as best they can. During this time new corms are being formed, and the foliage should not be disturbed. After the first light frost, the dried tops should be cut off about an inch above the corm, the corms should be lifted, dried for a week on some floor, and finally stored in a frost-proof cellar as one would

store potatoes.

### My Experience.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Fruit growing, in its various phases, exactly suited to the business man who needs open air, relaxation and diversion; it is just the thing for any one who has passed the meridian of life and wants something to interest the mind, and to afford light physical exercise; and it may not be going too far to claim its benefits for any woman who has spare time and a taste for it. Moreover, it is a hobby with a possible profit attached.

Even if pursued in a limited way the returns are useful at home, and there is usually an outlet for any surplus in exchange with neighbors or at the store. For one who is inclined toward study there is a wide field for rainy-day occupation in comparison. Then, again, it is not an exnensive hobby. Ten to fifteen dollars will which a beginner would need for a one hundred feet square garden-more can be added later as experience may indicate or space allow.

Only the ordinary tools are really required, say a spade, a spading fork, a hoe, steel rake and one hundred feet of stout cord; also a proper sized sprinkling can, A wheelbarrow and a shovel will very often be useful but can be dispensed with. Wheel implements may be really necessary if the plat is more extensive. The writer concludes from experience

that beginners are inclined to set things too close. Overcrowding is almost certain if the area at one's disposal is limited. This fact will come home with increasing force as time passes and things grow. Another mistake is in planting too great variety, and not enough of a kind to meet practical needs. This may give samples maturing at inconvenient periods, but not in three or four years to begin work enough at once to make a "mess." Then again it is better to set well known, standard sorts, particularly of trees which their money every Saturday night.-ku are not easily or quickly replaced when | World. The novice had better leave experiments

for a later day-he may be trying someless or impracticable. Finally, do not accept everything which is offered or said. Get information from reliable sources and then compare it.

Have nothing to do with agents; buy only of established and responsible people who make no extravagant promises, but fulfill those which they do make. Have patience, and do not let enthusiasm lead to failure. Somewhat "on the side" but rear by are

poultry and bees.

Fruit, poultry and bees; that sounds well, and when the writer has passed the period of active, professional usefulness he anticipates great pleasure for declining years along those lines. Permit me to add that Green's Fruit Grower meets the vation you can rear gladioli of even the needs of the practical amateur better than more technical publications, or any farm paper can .- A. Mateur, N. J.

### The Hired Man.

Well, now, shout the hired man that finds himself aired so frequently in the farm papers. If there is one individual in any way connected with the farm, who, more than another, draws upon my sympathies, it is the farm hand. I remember that Abraham Lincoln and ex-Gov. Altgeld were once farm hands; and indeed a large proportion of the men who have shaped our legislation, filled the pulpits drove up the cows from the "back pas-ture" and fed the pigs on the farm. Treat and in nine cases out of ten you will find that he is not insensible to the claims of gratitude. Is it not possible that many farmers are not content with a reasonable Covering the bed with a mulch of rotted day's work from the farm hand? Is it not manure or other suitable material to aid true that many farm hands are required to finer get up at five in the morning and work in field until sundown, attend to their water to them, it is better to plant the team, do up the chores after nightfall and find their way to bed at 9 o'clock? We believe the ordinary farm hand will do more and better work to go to the field at 7 in ries or vegetables. Give the boys a path the morning, work until 11:30, go to the of ground and encourage them in this the morning, work until 11:30, go to the field again at 1:30 and come in at 6:30thus giving him time to get to bed and enjoy a good rest, than he will to be rushed from sun up until sundown. Let this be the rule and then when a rush comes at having time the farm hand will work until dark, if need be, and come up smiling at the evening meal. It wouldn't hurt a bit to now and then have him hook up to the buggy Sunday morning and take his best girl to church. It should not be forgotten that the hired man has feelings kin to

your own, knows when he is treated h manely, and also when the object seem to be to get all the work possible o him regardless of his comfort. hired man a chance.-I. M. A., Cass Ca Mo., in Rural World.

### The Hired Manin Kansas,

There are more temptations for the his nan than there were forty and forty. years ago. Many of the hired men are living for the present. They ook ahead to a day when they will homes or a farm of their own. There too many places of amusement in towns and cities. The saloons and stands are so tempting and the gum so delicious that their hands go heir pockets and their money goes The writer has men in his employ who not work an hour in the day with quid of tobacco or a cigar in the me The men tell me that for a time smol and chewing are restful and nerve ing. There is no doubt in the mind of writer but the tobacco habit is wear men out faster than the labor they do. The hired men of these days renore wakes than they did in the le part of the forties and all the fifties. from \$11 to \$13 a month was the r prices for well grown, hardy young including board. Many were hired by year for \$100 to \$125. The higher pri hands saved \$100 a year. In three or years they were able to buy a small or begin farming, and in a few years m ey were owners of farms.

Clothing is cheaper now than it was hose days. A rull suit of wool goods then from \$14 to \$18. The same can bought now for \$10 and \$12, and work suits for \$5 and \$6. Why is it that young, unmarried man cannot save enor for himself? He is paid up more pro than formerly, in fact many men h

### Berries for The Family, Who should grow berries? First of all

farmers everywhere, for family use.

farmer must grow berries or do without No one can grow them so cheaply as ! sensibly says the Prairie Farmer. The may be produced ready for picking at t cents per quart. The farmer saves cos picking, packing, boxing, crating, fre or express, and profit of growers. He of them at first cost, fresh from the vin and to the extent of his own family the best market in the world-a home m ket. He can select the best land and loo tion on his own farm, and is sure of profit with half a crop. Good gardens poor farms never keep company Farmers can never have ideal homes w out the fruit garden. It teaches the sons of intensified farming, and results better tillage, larger crops, better st and improved methods in every way. growing of berries for family use is ea done. The growing of berries on a la scale and selling them in a good man requires considerable skill and a spec ousiness tact. Only those who have go location, a good market and a taste i the business should attempt it. M. small farmers so situated are making success by commencing moderately and creasing acreage from season to season experience warrants. grown by owners of all village homes, an acreage property in the city and villa The market gardener selling his own products can often make an acre or two of be ries very profitable. They are suitable companions for their vegetable friends, a sell well together. The business of fessional man, almost broken with car may recover health and strength in ful to both mind and body. Many wome dependent on their own efforts are secu gentle touch of women. Many a bright be may receive his first incentive to busines and earn his first money by growing be



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can afford to be won my apple tree A These in our 40-page insects and pla fight them, man everyone who ing things. BOWKER 43 Chat

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when he is treated huwhen the object seen the work possible out of of his comfort. Give the ance.—I. M. A., Cass Co.

### d Manin Kansas.

temptations for the hired were forty and forty-five ny of the hired men now present. They do not day when they will have of their own. There are of amusement in the The saloons and cigar pting and the chewing that their hands go into their money goes out en in his employ who canir in the day without r a cigar in the mouth that for a time smoking restful and nerve quie loubt in the mind of the obacco habit is wearing han the labor they do. of these days receive in they did in the latte s and all the fifties. Ther a month was the ruling Many were hired by the \$125. The higher price and in a few years more

per now than it was in suit of wool goods cos \$18. The same can b 10 and \$12, and working \$6. Why is it that the man cannot save enough years to begin working is paid up more promptly in fact many men have ery Saturday night.-Kural

for The Family. row berries? First of all ere, for family use. A ow berries or do witho them so cheaply as h Prairie Farmer. The ready for picking at tw The farmer saves cost boxing, crating, freigh st, fresh from the vine of his own family he et the best land and loca farm, and is sure of n. It teaches the les rger crops, better stoc thods in every way. Th wing of berries on a large them in a good market ble skill and a special market and a taste for uld attempt it. Many so situated are making ncing moderately and in rom season to season, Berries should be of all village homes, an in the city and village ner selling his own prodake an acre or two of ber table. They are suitable their vegetable friends, and The husiness or proealth and strength in th ticulture. It is res d and body. Many wom



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encourage them in this

women. Many a bright boy

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### HMENT

Zither and Banjo. o accompaniment, as though rendered strumental attachnnot be had in any imitations of it.

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### Fruit Pudding.

An acid fruit pudding is excellent at this

IUNE

time of the year, before green things come and a curiously vivid longing is felt for green food and for acid dishes. Canned truits should be used in desserts at this son. They will be of more use in this way than on the supper table, as they are generally used. Eggs are beginning to be entiful, and a fruit batter pudding is nore agreeable to most persons than the old time dumpling. It may be made of canned peaches or pineapple, or apricots. Boil two gills of milk in a saucepan, adding two tablespoonfuls of butter. When the butter melts, as it will with stirring, add as soon as the mixture boils, a half cup of sifted flour. The mixture should "cleave from" the pan and be firm enough not to stick to the finger thrust into it. Remove the batter from the fire, add three yolks of eggs, and stir well. Add a table spoonful of sugar and stir again. Add gill of cold milk; mix well, and finally add the whites of three eggs, which have been beaten to a stiff froth. Butter a three pint mould and dredge sugar over it. Put in layer of the batter, then a layer of fruit. and repeat so as to make four layers of fruit with the batter at the top and bottom of the pudding. Steam the pudding two slender mould. Serve it with a rich hot sauce, flavored with orange juice and peel or lemons.-N. Y. Tribune.

### DO INSECTS BOTHER YOU?

Caterpillars, Canker - worms, Potato Bugs, Beetles, and all creeping, crawi-ing things on plants, trees and shrubs.

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protection against noxious insects, pre
"Dyrox" kills fruit tree insects, preisre, sound fruit. Mr. G. W. FULLER,
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success on my currant bushes, apple trees,
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### William Levin says:

Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower.

Editor Green's Fruit Grosser, Rochester, N. Y.: Your paper is extraordinary in this: there is never a word of news in it, no lovels, no crimes or accidents, no puzzles, no games, no sports. But there is a high grade of morality without cant; solid sense without affectation of learning; there is a tone of fine feeling without sentimentality; there are hints that hit square and help to a better life. Without neglecting the manure

we souls, and that they are neither idiotic nor immoral. This is why I like your paper. It is only a question of time when its readers will be numbered It has 75,000 subscribers.

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### Answers a Question.

"I consider coffee as it is usually made in the American family-strong and from the pure bean-an injurious drink, espe-

cially for nervous people.
"No doubt the student to whom you refer can study better after taking a cup of coffee, but the new energy is caused by a stimulant, the effects of which will soon vear off, leaving him lower in nervous force. That is the reason he has head-ache and feels so miserable when he is without coffee."-Mrs. Rorer's reply in Ladies' Home Journal.

### Tine from the New Boarder.

When the new boarder went into the dining-room and sat down there was only one other person at the table. The new boarder had a kind heart, and thought he would be affable.

"I s'pose you've boarded here for some time?" he said to the other man. "Yes. Quite a while."

"How is it? Any good?" "Yes, pretty fair. I have no complaint o make.

"Landlady treat you decent?" "Well, perhaps I ought to"-and then

"Oh, never mind, old man," said the new boarder. "That's all right. I'm on. But say, mebby you never tried chucking her under the chin once in a while. That's the way to get on with 'em. I never had a landlady that didn't treat me Al yet. It's all in the way you handle 'em. Call 'em sister' and give 'em soft, sweet, oozy talk about their looks. That's the way to 'em. I'll bet I can live here for a month right now without bein' asked for a cent. Watch me nudge her when she omes in. Before this time to-morrow she'll be telling me her family history. Poor old girl! She looks as if she'd had her troubles. Probably got tied up to some John Henry who was about man enough to shoo chickens out of the yard,

and that's all. My name's Hudson. Let's ee, I haven't heard yours, have I?" "N-no, I believe not. But it doesn't natter. I'm just the landlady's husband.' -Chicago Times-Herald.

### Good Words for the Hired Man.

I have been both the hired man and the man who hires, says Rural World. Let me say to the man who hires, when you hire a man you expect him to do just what you say and just as you say. I have always given the hired man to understand this. Therefore that is as far as he is responsible. His views and mine are often at variance. He naturally loses interest, and goes as far as I tell him and no farther. I never had a man who, if I told him that he must keep count of the stock, did not do so. If I gave him to understand that this and that duty are a part of his work, to be performed without being constantly reminded of the fact, he uttended to them. If he had not done so so conducted myself that I could get some one who would, for be it known that there are others. I never had a man but some neighbor wanted him before I was through with him, because he was such

Farmer, if you have so conducted yourself that the men of your neighborhood seek to get employment with you, you will not have to hire strangers, though I have never had cause to be sorry for hiring

strangers. Do not keep a man out from daylight till dark and then expect him to cut the wood and kindling, milk the cows, feed the horses, slop the pigs and possibly wash the dishes, and then go a mile to a neighbor to take some word or to borrow some thing. A man thus treated will stop as soon as he is allowed to do so, and why shouldn't he? He will not run after trifles, see that a gate is properly on its hinges, or nail a board on a fence. At least that is my experience.

### Owning but not Possessing.

There may be ownership without possession, title without use or enjoyment. The cultured man enjoys and, in a sense, possesses many things which he only sees and of which he claims no ownership. Dr. Wayland said that "he could enjoy the jewels at Tiffany's as much as the pro-prietor could, and was thankful to him for keeping them." The same could be said of pictures, libraries and landscapes The untrained and ignorant man, who has no appreciation of the beautiful, is shut out from much enjoyment of this sort, and is necessarily the poorer thereby. A person without any music in his soul may own one of the costliest of musical instruments and copies of the greatest musical compositions, but he owns only their ma-terial and mechanical parts. The soul to make the oratorio, the symphony, his own he does not possess, and he cannot pur-chase. He may touch all the keys of his grand organ and bring forth sound, but until he has learned to educe from them the harmony of the composition, he cannot in any significant sense be said to be the possessor of the instrument. Handel's Messiah may be rendered for him as well as for the cultured soul, alive to the masterful treatment of the theme; but if he has no power of appreciation it will mean no more to him than the dog or cat asleep at his feet. There are many important spiritual matters that fail into this category of things owned but not possessed.

### How to Make the Apple Orchard Profitable.

"The question of greatest importance to the fruit growers of Illinois at this time," said Prof. J. C. Blair, horticulturist of the Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, to a representative of The Farmer's Voice, "is 'How shall we make our apple orchards profitable?" and then, in response to inquiries, proceeded to outline the methods by which that important re-

sult might be accomplished.

"The first thing to be done is to get the people who are owners of orchards to understand that an apple tree requires the same careful handling as any other crop," said the professor. "They need to get the idea out of their heads that apple trees require no attention, and to learn that they utilize the same kind of food and water that animals do, all forms of life being fundamentally of the same character. In other words, there is a common basis of life existing among all living beings-and this common unity is found to exist in the protoplasm (the living, active principle) of the cells which make up these beings. All work, therefore, whether it be the development of an apple or the secreting of milk, implies waste, and this waste is directly or indirectly that of pro-toplasm. The necessity of intelligent attention to this matter is at once apparent. If the orchard is to be productive in a commercial sense it must be liberally fed and watered. This is best and most economically done by good cultivation. Cultivation, then, is the first and fundamental tion to prove it a positive rule for successful orcharding.

"Unless the fruit grower does his part

"Unless the fruit grower does his part"

tion to prove it a positive rule for success-

### Colman's Rural World Notes.

nature may not do hers. He must culti-

vate and give favorable conditions for the

welfare of the orchard and protect it.from

insect enemies The trouble is a great

many apple growers think that to give

the orchard intelligent attention requires

too much time and money. This brings the matter down to the dollars and cents

basis. Attention to and labor bestowed

upon the orchard pays. In one of the apple counties of Illinois a business man,

seeing the fine opportunities and possibili-

ties of the situation, has leased 800 acres

horticultural domain of Illinois.'

Cultivation of the Plum.

and when the question of pruning comes

as it frequently does in discussions before

horticultural societies, it is interesting to

note that no one can give any sensible rea-

son for advocating pruning on the one

hand, or no pruning on the other. But the

plum is a tree that is especially healthful

only when a limited number of branches

are left on the trees; and for this reason

the weaker and poorer class of shoots should never be allowed to exist. When

the trees are young, one should keep an

the most vigorous, and many of the weaker

ones should be at once taken away. This

suggestion is, in a measure, true of all

fruit trees. A limited number of large,

consequence to the vital power of the tree

heavy, vigorous leaves is of much mor

would be, but true as this is with mos

fruit trees, it is particularly true of the

plum. The go-as-you please style of rais-

ing plum trees rarely results in remark-

The Wild Pigeon.

Among the birds that are becoming ex-

terminated is the wild pigeon and Mr. Elon H. Eaton's list gives the following inter-

esting account of the bird in its relation

"Passenger pigeon-Formerly a transient

n immense numbers, and an irregular sum

mer resident. Now rare or accidental. A

young bird, three-fourths grown, was taken

by the writer at Springville, July 21, 1882;

a few were seen in Ithaca, spring of 1892; a flock in Lewis county, May 22, 1896; an adult male killed, Canandaigua, September

"The last great pigeon nesting in West-

ern New York was in 1868 near Ceres

about fifteen miles south of Olean, on

Bell's Run. Mr. Fred R. Eaton, of Olean,

has furnished the following particulars:

The height of the nesting season was

reached about the tenth of May. The

country occupied by the birds lay princi-

speaks of the extermination of the passen-

ger pigeon as follows:
"Wilson writing about 1808 estimated

that a flock of wild pigeons observed by him near Frankfort, Kentucky, contained

at least 2,230,272,000 individuals. Captain

Bendire, writing in 1892, says: 'It looks

now as if their total extermination might be accomplished within the present cen-

complete extinction is that it no longer pays to net these birds, they being too

scarce for this now, at least in the more

settled portions of the country, and also

that, perhaps from their constant and un-

grounds they have changed their habits

somewhat, the majority no longer breeding

in colonies, but scattering over the country

igan, one of the last strongholds of the

portance, according to Mr. William Brewster, was in 1881. 'It was of only moderate

known Michigan nesting occurred in 1876

or 1877. It was twenty-eight miles long

In the United States the wild pigeon is

now so rare that during the past sixteen

years only one pair has been seen by so

constant an observer as Mr. Chapman.

It is Pluck That Wins.

and things lie flat where they are until

by some intelligent spirit (for nothing but spirit makes motion in this world) they are

and averaged three or four miles in width."

and breeding in isolated pairs.' In Mich

in one day from Olean."

able profit.

to this region:

14. 1898.

Up to within a few years it was ssumed that wagon roads were purely a farmer's affair, and upon the farmers rested the entire burden as to location, onstruction, maintenance and expense but we are progressing and learning that wagon roads are distinctly and decidedly a public matter, that every man, woman and child is benefited by good roads and that all people should share in the effort to secure them.

of orchard, paying from \$5 to \$6 per acre, Rural mail delivery is also helping the leasing for three years. He gets all the farmers in more ways than one. I learn that the saloons are bitterly opposed to fruit, and he will clear \$100 per acre during the three years if he is the busines it. They say that it is cutting off their man which his action would seem to indicustom. Men before the route was estabcate. The farmers or fruit growers who lished, when they came for their mail have temporarily given their orchards away for a 'mess of pottage' might just would generally to a greater or less degree patronize the bar, who are not now following the habit. Their mail is brought as well make the money as the leasing agent. If they were more of the business to the door and they have no other errand would wake up, scratch mother to town, and as they stay at home and earth a little and apply cardinal principle they would be far from ever giving their make themselves useful, or read the daily papers which they take now, they can get it every day. So you see that rural mail rious need of a wide awakening in the delivery will be educational and also a moral instrument for good. The world does move, and the more it does move, the more will men advance in civilization and religious principle. Anything which exalts the farm lifts up the race, for the farm As a general rule our orchard trees, after is the Atlas which bears up the physical being set out, are left entirely to nature,

### What War is Like.

As to the destructiveness of war, Mrs Reed gives a graphic hint in her account of an incident at the beginning of the siege of Vicksburg in the Century. It was supposed by the members of her family that they were located so far from the river that the shots from the gunboats would eye to the branches that are likely to be not reach them. How greatly they were mistaken is shown in the following para-

> 'Our own trials began on Thursday when the gunboats opened fire. The night had been quiet, and we all gathered about the breakfast table with good appetites and light hearts. The sky was blue and free from familiar battle-smoke; the smell of the roses came in through the open windows; on the table were glass and silver and dainty china, delicate rolls and steaming coffee. Our friend, the major, proved to us conclusively that morning that we need have no fear, as our home was out of range of the river, though it was stated as ominous news that the gunboats had advanced as near the batteries as they dared. Before sunset that evening bombshell burst in the very center of that pretty dining-room, blowing out the roof and one side, crushing the well-shaped te table like an egg shell, and making a great yawning hole in the floor into which dis appeared supper, china, furniture and the safe containing our entire stock of butter and eggs. We were all in the study and were just rising to go to supper when the roar and crash came. Minnie, after ringing the bell, had gone into the kitcher for the coffee, and so saved her life. At what an escape we had made. I think' l speak only the literal truth in saving that one minute later we should have been seated about that table, now a mass of charred splinters at the bottom of the

### What is a Weed?

smoking gulf.

oally across the State line in Pennsylvania, and millions of birds were nesting in the hemlock, pine and hardwood trees, cover-A common question is, is this plant a ing a strip of land about fourteen miles in weed? There is no answer to such a quesength. In a large hemlock there frequently tion. A plant may be a weed in one place and not in another, says Prof. L. H. Bailey. A weed is nothing more nor less were thirty or forty nests containing eggs or young. Both male and female birds took part in incubation and in feeding the than a plant which is not wanted. Corn squabs. There was a great flight of birds is a weed in a potato field, and rye is a from the nesting grounds at dawn, con-sisting only of red-breasted cocks, and an-sisting only of red-breasted cocks, and anweed in a buckwheat field. Corn may be statisticians, was in the neighborhood of a weed in a cornfield when the corn is \$500,000,000. The census authorities in other 'cock-flight' about the middle of the afternoon of each day. The 'hen-flight' planted too thick. Dandelions are commonly regarded as weeds, and yet in many occurred about eleven in the forenoon. gardens they are grown for greens, and During this nesting, dozens of wagon-loads of squabs and old birds were often shipped are crops and not weeds. Horseradish is likely to be a weed on the farm, but it is crop in many gardens. Chapman, in his "Handbook of Birds".

There are many ways of keeping weeds in check. Some of them are as follows: (a) Rotation of crops keeps the land moving and kills out the weeds or prevents them from obtaining a foothold. (b) Frequent harrowing of the land, when it is fallow, prevents it from becoming foul. Land may be plowed very early in spring, but may not be planted for some weeks or even months thereafter. tury. The only thing which retards their In the meantime, however, it should be surface-tilled. This tillage is good for the land as well as efficient in the killing of weeds. In fact, the very treatment which the land most needs to make it grow plants is the one which is usually most effective in destroying weeds.

remitting persecution on their breeding (c) Clean the land so soon as the crop is harvested. Many lands which are kept scrupulously clean during the early season are allowed to run riot with weeds in September and October, and thereby miswild pigeon the last nesting of any imchief is brewed for the following year. (d) Use clean seed, particularly of crops

which are sown broadcast and which, therefore, are not tilled. size-perhaps eight miles long.' The largest (e) Do not let the weeds go to seed on the manure pile, along the fence rows, and in the front yard. Avoid all raw and coarse stable manure on which weeds have

been thrown or on the piles of which they have grown. (f) Suggest to your neighbor that he keep his place as clean of weeds as you

keep yours.

In some of the famous peach orchards of Michigan it is a matter of pride that no Now, young gentlemen, let me, for a mo-ment, address you touching your success in weeds shall be found in the whole planta-tion. Many times an orchardist will offer life; and I hope the very brevity of my refive dollars for every weed which can be marks will increase the chance of their making a lodgment in your minds. Let found in his peach orchard. This certainly indicates good tillage, and such an orchard me beg you, in the outset of your career, is to be coveted. However, very much deto dismiss from your minds all idea of succeeding by luck. There is no more compends upon the character of the land. The Michigan peach orchards are on sandy mon thought among young people than lands which are very easily and cheaply tilled at almost any season. In heavy clay and on rolling lands this clean tillage that foolish one that by-and-by something will turn up by which they will suddenly achieve fame or fortune. No, young gencan not be practiced without great expenditure of money and labor. In fact, it is not worth while on such lands to entlemen; things don't turn up in this world unless somebody turns them up. Inertia is one of the indispensable laws of matter,

### Business Apple Trees.

deavor to keep orchards so scrupulously clean unless the man wishes merely to

endowed with activity and life. Do not dream that some good luck is going to happen to you and give you fortune. Luck The Rural New Yorker, in advocating is an ignis fatuus. You may follow it to close planting of apple trees, 100 trees per your ruin, but not to success. The great acre adds: The above plan is for those Napoleon, who believed in his destiny, folwho have made up their minds to go into orcharding for the profit there is in it, lowed it until he saw his star go down in blackest night, when the Old Guard permaking it their business, and not a secondished around him, and Waterloo was lost, ary thing. If the orchard cannot have the use of all the land, and proper feeding, cul-tivating, spraying and trimming, as well A pound of pluck is worth a ton of luck. Young men talk of trusting to the spur of the occasion. That trust is vain. Occaas thinning out the fruit when necessary, sions cannot make spurs, young gentlemen. If you wish to wear spurs, you must trees thirty-five to forty feet apart, and get win them. If you expect to use them, you must buckle them to your own heels before all you can from the land by putting it into grass or other crops. Those who thus plant their orchards and crop them, will you go into the fight. Any success you may achieve is not worth the having unless you fight for it. Whatever you win in life, be the ones who will proclaim aloud that orcharding does not pay, as thousands are shouting at the present time. There are you must conquer by your own efforts, and then it is yours—a part of yourself.— James A. Garfield. many things on our farms needing great changes if profitably conducted, but there is nothing where a more radical change is required than in the present system of orcharding, as it is done on most of the farms, if profit is to be derived from it. A new departure must be taken if we

would grow apples at a profit. Orchards should have no off years, but should bear every year an average of two barrels per tree, or 250 to 300 barrels of picked apples per acre should be annually gathered, after the orchard is five years old until fifteen years old. After this, a much larger yield may be annually expected. Feed and cultivate the trees, and the trees will feed you. Apples raised from trees thus fed

cultivated, sprayed and thinned, will find ready market at very remunerative prices. Care should be taken in the selection of varieties, as some varieties are earlier and more abundant bearers than others. I have found Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, Roxbury Russet, McIntosh Red, Jonathan and Hubbardston to be early, profuse earers, and fine selling varieties. At the resent day, success in orcharding is only eached by abundant feeding, thorough cultivation, timely spraying, trimming the trees and thinning the fruit.

### How the Poor are Fed in New York City.

There are many hungry men in large cities. Some are always starving there. How glad you or I would be to feed a starving man or woman. Read below how one such man was treated in New York. and by people who claimed to be Chris-

George Gala, a laborer from Providence, R. I., lost his life in a cheap Bowery restaurant, recently, because he could not pay six cents for food he had just eaten. Gala ordered coffee and butter cakes. He ate avenously and then told the cashier that ne had no money.

It is the custom on the Bowery to beat man severely when he fails to pay for his food because, according to the restaurant people there are so many hungry wretches in that thoroughfare all the time that the eating houses would have to go out of business unless the "welchers" were severely punished. In accordance with this rule so soon as Gala said he could not pay he was set upon by several waiters and roughly handled.

One man hit him in the face, knocking him against a counter which his head struck with great force. He fell unconscious and was dragged to the sidewalk where a policeman found him. An ambulance was sent for, but when it arrived Gala was dead.

Four waiters employed in the restau rant, James Francis, William Dennis, Israel Spellman and William Allen were arrested.

### Growth of American Wealth

The consolidations which have just taken lace in the railroad and steel interests in the United States will help to show the great advances which have been made in the individual and collective wealth of the country in the past half a century or a century. The railroad deal represents a apitalization of many hundreds of milions. Just how much is actually involved first we were too much stunned to realize in the railroad consolidation can not be told with as great accuracy as can that which is represented in the deal of the steel makers, but it is up in the dizzy heights of mathematics. In the new steel combine there is about \$687,000,000 of stock outstanding, but the aggregate capitalization will be considerably above that figure. It is estimated at \$800,000,000. and there is a chance that this will prove to be smaller than the actual amount. The new steel consolidation will be by far the largest company ever incorporated in the United States, and, of course, it will be still farther above any ever organized in any other country. In 1800 the aggregate wealth of the

United States, it has been estimated by the those days made no attempt to get at the value of the real and personal property of the country, but this \$500,000,000 is a guess which has been made by experts since that time, based on the growth of the earlier years in which the census officials made an inquiry into this field. The aggregate was a little over \$7,000,000,000 in 1850, and it is expected to be over \$90,000,000,000 for 1900, the actual figures for which year have not yet been obtained. The growth of the country's wealth has been much more rapid than its expansion in population, although this has been greater than the increase in any other large country. The country's per capita holdings of property were \$308 in 1850, \$780 in 1870, and are likely to be in the neighborhood of \$1,200 in 1900. The United States passed the United Kingdom, which led the world until then, in aggre gate wealth many years ago, and its lead has been lengthening ever since.

Robert Morris the head of America's treasury during part of the days of the confederation is estimated to have been worth about \$500,000 in 1790, and was then the richest man in the United States. When Stephen Girard died in 1831 his property was valued at \$9,000,000, which was by far the largest single estate in the country at that time. John Jacob Astor left to his heirs at his death in 1848 about \$20,000,000, which was the largest property ever accumulated in this country along till then. The Astor estate today runs up into the hundreds of millions. The \$35,000,000 which Commodore Vanderbilt left to his heirs in 1877 had been almos doubled by William H. Vanderbilt by the latter's death in 1885, and the family estate at the present time is believed to be in excess of \$200,000,000. The Gould accumulations, which were started a little over forty years ago, exceed \$100,000,000 now. There are individuals, however, who are wealthier than any one of the Astors, Vanderbilts or Goulds. Rockefeller is one of them, and possibly Morgan is another, while Carnegie's estate is believed to go up considerably beyond \$150,000,000. The bulk of all these accumulations has been made in the past quarter of a century. The Rothschilds were the wealthiest persons in the world until fifteen or twenty years ago, but the world's Croesuses of to day reside in the United States .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Efforts to be permanently useful mus be uniformly joyous, a spirit all sunshine, graceful from very gladness, beautiful because bright.—Thomas Carlyle.

The British Medical Journal says that a German surgéon has been calculating the cost of an artificial man—so far as he can be artificial and live. He has under his care an old artilleryman, who retains little of his original body but a trunk and half a face. For £35 one may get a pair of arms and hands, while legs would run to about £28. A false nose is rather exthen go on the present system. Set the pensive, costing from £16 to £20. In short, you could replace all your separable parts for about £120, including a good—though not serviceable—pair of artificial eyes.

> HOW TO DRAIN LAND PROFITABLY. On every farm there is probably some land that could be made more productive by underdrainage. Properly drained land can always be worked earlier, and more profitably.
>
> The best and most economical way to drain is explained in the book, "Benefits of Drainage and How to Drain," which is sent Free by Jone H. Jaorson, 182 and Am., Albany, 3. X.

### Turning Champagne Bottles.

An expert worker will turn as many a sixty bottles a minute and maintain this rate for ten hours a day, handling 36,000 bottles in a day's work. Is it any wonder that after years of this monotonous drudgery these men develop all kinds of strange moods and fancies? They becom gloomy and taciturn, and get the stranges ideas into their heads. Some of them persist that the vaults are haunted, and pro fess to see eyes glaring at them from ob scure corners and figures flitting past them -possibly the eyes and figures of men who have turned bottles before them, and can not refrain from revisiting the haunts of

### A Smart Fad.

An attractive fashion among the smart men of to-day is the sending of dainty hampers of fruit to their masculine friends on feast days and holidays. The wicker hampers are very pretty and are filled most attractively with luscious fruits which nestle amid the green leaves of soft smilax and other foliage. In addition to sending flowers to the friends who are going to cross the briny deep Dame Fashio dispatches fruit. The flowers fade, but the fruit will last until the journey ends, and even in sickness fruits can be eaten often when nothing else can. So the luscious product of Pomona is packed in dainty baskets and sent to convey sweet went into the place about 7 o'clock and messages and kind wishes for bon voyage -Philadelphia Times.

### Fishing With a Steam Pump.

M. Mercier, of St. Aubin du Condrait, escribes one of the most singular fishing devices imaginable. The system, although of extreme simplicity, is somewhat revo-A pond on the farm of La Marlequette, bordered by rocky shores, had never been drained, owing to the expense. Last year the proprietor conceived the idea of making use of a powerful steam pump. Each stroke of the piston drew up a hectolitre (twenty-five gallons) of water, and the oond was therefore emptied in a few ours, and not only was the water drawn off, but also all the fish that it contained. This was a revelation. All the owners of oonds in the neighborhood have at once followed suit, and the owner of the pump s making a specialty of this kind of work. He lets out one of his pumps, modified for

FARRESTOCK

ATLANTIO

BRADLET

BROOKLYN

JEWETT

ULSTER

SOUTHERN

BRIPMAN

COLLTER

MISSOURI

RED SEAL

SOUTHERN

MORLEY

CORNELL

BALEM

JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS OF

this purpose, and the peasants of the region call it "the fish pump." Each stroke of the piston brings up a torrent, with which are mingled fish and crawfish, to-gether with dirt and debris such as are contained in every pond-old andine boxes and the like. A sort of metal basket re-ceives the whole. The water and slime scape, while a boy collects the fish and sorts them according to species and weight. Recently, in ten hours, the fish in a pond of several acres have been withdrawn at an expense of \$7. The process is curious and ingenious, and is probably especially adapted to bring about the extinction of the fish tribe.-Cosmos.

### Art of Conversation Acquired.

A woman who keeps thoroughly in touch with public events supports herself handsomely by instructing society women in the art of general conversation. She has a regular list of fashionable women upon whom she calls each week and spends an hour or more in instructing them upon the topics of the day, so that they are able to converse fluently without fear of mistakes. Two or three of these ladies are also given instruction in the art of letter writing.-Pittsburg Dispatch.

### Fish Centuries Old.

There seems to be hardly a natural limit to the life of some kinds of fishes. There are in the royal aquarium in Russia several carp which are over 600 years old, according to Professor Suelso, and he believes that the ordinary carp lives to at least 500 years if not interfered with. Ordinarily goldfish have ben known to live heim, Germany, is preserved the skeleton of a pike which was caught in 1497. It was nine feet long and weighed 850 pounds. In the gills was fixed a ring bearing this inscription in Greek: "I am the lake by the governor of the universe, Frederick II., the 5th of October, 1230." pike was, therefore, at least 267 years old when caught-Exchange

The end of life is not thought, but antion. The seat of manhood is in the will. Great is the power of intellect, but at best intellect is only the vehicle that conveys us to the goal named, a good deed and a holy purpose.-Hillis.

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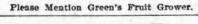
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BOCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE, 1901.

The circulation of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWE

EDITORIAL

We Print the Paper Two Weeks

Before its Date.

We have many correspondents in every

part of this country. Letters for publica-

tion are welcome, but many of these let-

ters arrive too late for insertion in the issue

has now about 80,000 subscribers, and that

You should, therefore, send your communication not later than the 15th of May for

June issue, or 15th of June for July issue,

etc. That is, they should be received here

desire your letters to appear in. We have

which should have gone into the May

ssue, but are received a little too late, and

A Brave Woman.

that come too late, the par

now several valuable communication

having been printed.

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is larger than that of any other horti-cultural paper published in America.

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some of which were plants of new or rare fruits. In this way we have disseminated valuable varieties of fruits into localities far away among the mountains where the railroads do not reach, and where the only communication is by mail, by stage coach; in this way we have started peach growing largely in sections where it was not known that peaches would succeed, and the same curculio than others. The Japan plums, may be said of other fruits. This spring such as Burbank, Abundance, Bed June, we have offered as a premium with our aper, plants of the Corsican strawberry. a variety unsurpassed in value in this locality, but not in the strict sense a new variety, since it was brought to this country from Europe several years ago, but it is a new variety to all who will receive it, since it is not known in this country except in the locality of Rochester. N. Y., and possibly one or two other places We have had to dig 200,000 of these Cor sican strawberry plants in order to fill the numerous small orders by mail for this variety, going as premiums with Green's Fruit Grower. For several weeks we have and a large force of men at work packing these orders, which have been sent out daily by the wagon-load. We often were delayed in digging and packing these plants by storms. At one time late this spring the ground was covered with a foot of snow; after this disappeared another storm came, covering the ground with about six inches of snow. At this date (April 22d) orders for strawberries have nearly all been filled to the satisfaction of our patrons. The following is from a man whose strawberries have been received in Texas

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: it has to be gotten out very early in order to be mailed on time to so many people. Have received two copies of your paper am well pleased with it. Also your pre mium, six Corsican strawberry plants, in good shape. Please accept my thanks. Will send you a few names of farmers living in this neighborhood.—C. W. Bradtwo weeks before the date of issue you ley, Atwell, Texas.

will not be so valuable for the June issue Advertisers should also note the above. Every month we receive orders from ad-We have heard of a farmer's wife who grounds and otherwise needed very much a summer kitchen, since she did her own work and had to board several hired men in addition to her family. Her husband promised to build her a sum kitchen, but delayed the work from week to week, month to month, from year to year, until ten years had passed, and still there was no summer kitchen erected, till at last the good woman's patience was exhausted. Knowing that threshers were ming the next day, this woman notified Prof. VanDeman will be able to furnish her husband that she could not cook for them in such hot weather without a sum mer kitchen, and that she proposed to visit her mother and stay there until a summe kitchen was built. In vain the husband pleaded but the wife was determined, and she left for her mother's house as she had threatened. Now the farmer, who had delayed fulfilling his promise for ten years, threshers at work building the summer kitchen and in twenty-four hours it was completed and the stove was set up in its pon the Exposition grounds. proper place. Then he drove away to the where his wife was stopping and in-

### About Painting Farm Buildings.

formed her of his good work, and she re-

turned with him and provided bountifully

for the hungry threshers. Surely there are

instances where patience ceases to be

wirtue.

drew the lumber and set himself and th

Next to planting trees and vines abou the home there is nothing that improve a farm house or other buildings more than unt. Any place will look run down if the buildings are unpainted. Further than this no one can afford to allow buildings unpainted, since the paint is a grea tection to the coverings of the buildings. A common error is to postpone painting until the life of the old paint has een destroyed, or until the old paint has en entirely removed by the action of It is cheaper to paint often than to omit painting and thus have a serious job on hand. My practice has been to apply a coat of good linseed oil and white lead paint to dwelling houses every two or three years, which keeps them in good condition. Others prefer applying two coats of paint and not paint-

For barns and other out-buildings of the music ground the best bands in the world farm, I have found by actual experience will give continuous free concerts. There t there is no paint so economical as ochres, which are called mineral paints. se come only in yellow and red colors. You can buy dry ochre by the keg for to four cents per pound. I simply mix the dry ocre with raw oil to the neces sary thickness and apply it freely, using it rather thick. I use raw linseed oil, since ded oil cannot be relied upon to be so re as raw. I have found that one good avy coat of this red ochre paint will velope for reply. building fairly well, and this one should stand say about two years then another coat should be given. I w of no other paint so enduring or a will give such protection to the cov-of buildings, as this other or mineral which is made by simply mixing in his line of business. Inseed oil with the dry powdered The one objection to this mineral any paper he ever read.

paint is that the colors, red and yellow, re not just the colors that might be ected, but for barns and other outbuild ings they answer very well. If the trim mings are painted white it improves the appearance. But whatever you do, keep your buildings painted, and in other ways make your home look as though you were a thrifty and prosperous man. It pays to

### Advice to Tree Planters.

Trees set out this spring should have their branches cut back more than two-thirds. This rule applies to all kinds of truit trees recently planted. Do not hesibranches to within six inches of the trunk, and in the case of peach trees cut off all the branches close to the trunk and cut the trunk back about three feet from the ground. This severe pruning at the time of planting seems to the novice to be severe, but it is the kind of pruning that all newly planted trees hould receive. The tree you have received from the nursery has all the est on and it possesses from 100 to 500 buds, which is far too many. All the buds you need on the top of newly planted fruit trees, is enough to form the head of which should never have over four to six main branches. Therefore, if you cut the head of the tree back closely the few buds remaining make a vigorous growth, but if the buds and all the top are left on the numerous buds make a small growth, and the top thus formed is thick and dense, requiring very severe pruning

### All About Those Strawberries.

Green's Fruit Grower has offered each year for twenty years valuable premiums,

### Pan-American Exposition at

This Exposition, one of the most remarkable in the history of the world, was slit close to the ground, and the opened May 1st. At the opening day no everything about the grounds was completed, but within a few weeks after the opening all is expected to be in perfect Ten million dollars has been expended in building and beautifying the making this marvelous success. Buffalo being located within thirty minutes' ride by railroad from Niagara Falls, near one of the greatest fruit growing sections of the world, it will be an attractive place for all of our Fruit Grower readers and others to visit the coming summer. Our associate editor. Prof. H. E. VanDeman, is a representative of the Pan-American Exposition, and has an office on the grounds. We expect formation to horticulturist generally in egard to desirable places for boarding and lodging and full particulars. I do not loubt that many of our readers will see Prof. VanDeman when they visit this Exosition. He has been engaged during the vinter in interesting fruit growers through out the country in the exhibit of fruit which will be continuous throughout the season. The professor is now returning from Florida with several car-loads of tropical trees and plants which are planted There will be a fine poultry exhibit of

ber 31st. The first cattle show will be held eptember 29th to 31st, the great exhibit of swine August 26th to September 7th Largest sheep show ever seen September 23rd to October 5th; over \$40,000 in cash remiums. Twenty thousand animals will e on exhibition. A catalogue of full pariculars will be sent free by addre the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo Y. Since 40,000,000 people live within ve hundred miles of Buffalo, a large atendance is expected, and rents of houses n Buffalo have been doubled this year on ecount of the Exposition. There a novel and original midway exhibit similar to that at the World's Fair at Chi eago, representing a mile of amuse There are a large number of very beauiful and expensive buildings located in the park-like place. The government building and display cost \$500,000. The tadium, or arena for displaying live stock and holding athletic games seats 12,000 people. There is a permanent art galery of white marble costing \$350,000 there is an extensive hall for floral and fruit exhibits. The machinery building covers five acres. The electric and ob-servation tower is 375 feet high. In the

125 breeds of birds, October 21st, to Octo-

are over twenty large buildings, many stately bridges and beautiful colonades. Fifteen acres of space have been reserved for foreign buildings. If Green's Fruit Grower can be of ser vice to those expecting to attend the Buffalo Exposition, which will continue from May 1st until late in the fall, kindly address us, sending in all cases stamped en-

W. R. Johnson sends Green's Fruit Grower \$3.00 for club of subscribers. He says he could not do without Green's Fruit Grower. He is engaged in fruit growing and cansiders it necessary to his success in his line of business. He said he would Green's Fruit Grower for

### Fruit Growers' Views of Honey Bees in Connection with Spraying.

There has been war between bee keep ers and fruit growers. Bee keepers have objected to the spraying of orchards when in blossom but fruit growers have insisted that it was necessary thus to spray. The problem has been left to the New York Experiment Station to investigate, and the station reports that it is not only sary to spray fruit trees when in blossom, but that such spraying at such a moment is often fatal to the vitality of the soms, causing the trees thus sprayed in lossom to be barren of fruit. Possibly these experiments may give different re sults in other years, but at present it is well for fruit growers to abstain from spraying fruit trees with polsonous sprays when in blossom for selfish as well as for humane reasons since such sprays kill the industrious and much desired honey bees.

### Remedy for Plum Curculio.

J. A. Chaplin, of Massachusetts, a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower, asks if there is any remedy for curculio on plum trees. This question is often asked and often answered and must in the future continue to be asked and answered. Yes, there are remedies for the curcuio. If the plum trees are sprayed with a solution of Paris green with Bordeaux mixture, or with leaf spray recommended for insects that eat the foliage, many curculio will be destroyed, since curculio not only sting the plums but they feed somewhat on the leaves. But the good old plan of jarring the trees every day early in the morning, thus causing the curculio to fall upon a blanket spread under the tree, is considered the best remedy for fighting this pest, the insects falling upon the blanket being of course destroyed. But since the plum usually over-bears, setting far more fruit than the trees can sustain or develop, when plums are planted in orchards, the curculio is often a benefit rather than an injury, since it thins out the fruit, of course occasionally doing a little too much. Some varieties of plums are injured more by Wickson and Hale are not seriously affected by this insect. Poultry men plant plum trees in their poultry yards, and in hese locations they are much more exempt from curculio than elsewhere, since the hens pick up every insect that falls to the

### How to Bud Fruit Trees. Mr. W. E. Squires, of Long Island, a

subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower, de

budding practiced by nurserymen. Nur

sires information regarding the method of

serymen plant in early spring young seedlings for apple, pear, plum, cherry, quinc and peach. The latter part of July bud ding is sometimes begun and continu through August and September, peach trees usually being the latest thing budde and pears the earliest. When to bud is question requiring much skill. Budding week too early or a week too late may vital to the success of the buds. skilled nurseryman can decide when the budding should be done. If the budding is deferred until too late, not one ne hundred might succeed. If the sap flows too freely in the stock the buds may a failure, and if the sap is not flowing freely enough the buds will surely be failure. The date of budding is often governed by the condition of the we When the proper date arrives for budding the stocks are trimmed, all branches be ing cut away. Then this season's growth of wood is cut from the variety desired, the leaf being cut away leaving a short stub or stem by which to handle the bud. Budders take these budded sticks or scions keeping them moist, exposing only one stick at a time. With a sharp budding knife, keen as a razor, the bark of stock is inserted, without taking much wood fro the scion, but still cutting deep enough below the bud to get every part of it follow the budder, closely the bud firmly with raffia, bass-wood barl or sometimes string. This opening must be done in a skillful way, holding the bud compressed closely to the stick so as to exclude the air as much as possible. After the bud is tied nothing can be seen of except the bud itself, all the wood and wound being covered. When to remove the bands from buds is another question which requires experience to decide pro-If the weather is moist and erly. stocks are growing rapidly the strings will have to be removed sooner than if the weather be dry and stock growing slowly It is usually well to allow the strings remain on as long as they can without cut ting the bark seriously, which is usually about two to four weeks. After the string are removed nothing further is done unti the succeeding spring. Then as early as possible the entire top is cut off from th stock, three inches above the bud, and no leaf or branch is allowed to live upon this stock, excepting that from the bud during the second season. Thus the bud send up a strong shoot which makes the new Later the short stub above the bud is cut off smoothly.

### The Goody-Goody Man.

While I am an admirer of upright and conorable men, who fear God, and who sim to act justly, I have no admiration for a goody-goody man. I have an idea that Judas was the goody-goody man of the band of disciples who followed our Lord. When the apostles were about to lecide who would carry the purse, doubtess various disciples were thought of. I can imagine some one asking why not hav Peter for treasurer, but Peter was simply human, having the imperfections of humanity. It was probable that Judas was considered a safer man than Peter as purse earer, for I can easily imagine that Judas remained long at prayer, was exceedingly sanctimonious and outwardly pious. Those who realize their lack of character, or moral stamina, feel the necessity of bracing up their position among their fellows which sometimes leads them to great extravagance, and this extravagance hese men to be called goody-goody. Since Judas was not a good man, it is reasonable to suppose that in the presence of s many good men he might be led to assume he character of a saint.

The remarks of Judas at Bethany, when the alabaster box of ointment was broken by Mary in honor of Christ, gives us a hint of the sanctimoniousness of Judas. He was the only one of the twelve apostles who held up his hands in holy horror at the thought of such wastefulness, though after he had raised objections some of the other apostles seemed inclined to uphold him, which indicates further the influence that Judas had among the twelve.

But later generations have come to lear that men of great pretensions cannot be trusted. As Shakespeare says, "Methinks they protest too much." All of the men vomen with whom I have been asso iated who have laid claim to great moral and religious superiority have proved the greatest failures. I have in my lifetime known three clergymen who were the most emotional and pretentious of all the large

number whom I have known. These men would, at the slightest provocation shed copious tears of sentiment, or religious fervor, and might impress a novice in the study of human nature as perfection itself. But these three men turned out poorly; they were at heart bad men. They knew were bad men and were bracing up weak characters by absurd prete sions. During these latter years great pretensions to holiness have become so well understood by business men, and other practical people, that it is difficult for such men to secure credit. Some one has said that he liked to see some acknowledged faults in his friends, since the fact indi-

Well may we pray that we may kept from being hypocrites, since a hypocrite is in my mind worse than an infidel Where are goody-goody men wanted? Surely not in the ministry. One of the brightest and best pastors I ever had took pleasure in telling the following story: His Sunday school class had gone to the lake resort for a day's pleasure. boys was heard to remark to his com

cated that such friends were not hypo-

"Say, Bill, Doctor Jones is coming." "That's all right," replied the other, "he's

o saint. The point was that the doctor was no sanctimonious and that he would add to the pleasure of the boys' vacation rather than to dampen it with a gloomy counte nance. No remark could have more pleased the good and devout doctor.

How would a goody-goody man do as secretary of the Y. M. C. A.? Why, the boys would not endure him for a week Last summer I attended a picnic and among the party was a Y. M. C. A. secre tary who was about the liveliest man in the crowd. Nothing goody-goody him, and yet no one found fault with his

I have employed in my office a number of young women and men, most of them members of some church, all of them nice people, but there is not one goody-goody person among them. If there was I should fear that the goody-goody one might break into my safe at night, or steal my postage

When people are looking around in church for a new Sunday school superintendent, I am led to suspect that some times they are anxious to find a goody goody man, not because they admire character, but for the reason that they wish to satisfy the critics of the church, or the over-fastidious, thinking that these fastidious members would not like to have superintendent who had ever been to a ball game, or had taken his boys to a circus, or who had ever laughed heartily at a good joke.

### Pruning Raspherry and Blackberry Plants.

W. P. Decker asks Green's Fruit Grower when he should prune the Columbian raspberry and Rathbun blackberries in arden outture. In reply I will say, that enerally speaking I should simply prune the bushes of each so that they would be self-supporting. In order to do this, at least one-third of the length of all canes might have to be removed, and in case of the Columbian often more than one-third. It would be difficult to explain fully how to prune by writing. Often after removing one-third or more of the bearing from the ends of the branches of Columbian it will be necessary in garden culto the stake, then prune off the bushes. Above should have been done before they leaved out, but in garden culture I should not hesitate to cut away the ends of the branches any time in May.

Thoughts on Music. While we associate music with man, nusic existed on the earth long before c among man and the lower animals is a language, thus the origin of music in animals was brought about by the efforts other. If a hird in the early ages was wounded it gave a note of pain. If a bird was happy it gave a note of joy. There was a time when birds did not sing. Ther was a time when birds were not birds, but reptiles. In the efforts of the birds to express themselves one to another they formed the habit of singing; thus we can imagine that the earliest birds that appeared upon this planet sang rude songs Who can tell of the hundreds of thousands of years of gradual improvement it has required for the thrush, robin, mocking bird, or canary to arrive at their present

efficiency in song. There was a time when man did not sing or even talk. He must have learned to sing as the birds did, in endeavoring to express his joy or grief. As regards man, nistory records only the events of a few thousand years, leaving the events of countless thousands of previous years unecorded: thus we know but little of the early life of man or of his early music. We do know, however, that the musical instru ments of early man were crude. Indeed to is only during recent years that musical instruments have been so marvelously improved. The piano, within the remem brance of aged people now living, was an insignificant instrument compared with the modern piano, and the same may be said

of many other instruments. Why is music used in churches? reply is, for the reason that music is means of worship, a method of expressing the desires, hopes or penitence of worship ers. Music is used in the army for th purpose of making the wearisome march less tiresome, for enlivening the spirits o the soldiers and for increasing triotism and courage. Music is introduce into millions of homes for the reason that it speaks to all members of the family i a language which expresses that which cannot be so well expressed by any other language. Indeed, music is a universal language. If you were travelling in France, Germany, Switzerland or Russia you might not be able to understand the people of those countries when they talked to you, but you could understand their ic, and they could understand yours. Music being a method of conveying thoughts, feelings, sentiments from one soul to another, is a means of culture, therefore those who can afford to have good music should improve every opportunity to enjoy it. The more good music we hear the more improved our taste, and our sensitiveness to its influence Some one has said that in order to be en tured one should see every day a fine painting, a beautiful landscape, and should hear fine music. There are people who seem to be stoical, unmoved by beautifu associations, attractive views or songs. Such people have not submitted things which cultivate the higher Since good music ennobles us and elevate our character, the question may be asked, why are some musicians depraved? The reply is, there are many people naturally prone to deprayity. Another answer is that many musicians are continually travelling about the country and thus are spe-cially subjected to temptations.

### How to Remove Stumps.

Mr. E. Frey, a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower, asks for information gard to removing stumps from his land. He does not state with what kind of timber the land was covered, which makes vast difference in removing them. A neighbor of mine cleared up a field covered with beach and maple, and in a few years had this field entirely free from stu since beach and maple stumps do not last long in the ground, but rot rapidly. He allowed them to stand two or three years, then placed a small cartridge of dynamite under each stump throwing it out readily with little labor. Pine stumps are the ongest to last in the soil and most difficult to get rid of. I have seen pine stumps removed sound after fifty years, the roots being full of a resinous substance which seemed to preserve them. But pine and oak or any very long lasting stumps can be removed by the use of dynamite ex-ploded under them. The use of dynamite s dangerous for those who have never had experience in handling it, therefore I adrise you to get some experienced man to do this blasting for you. In addition to the blasting of stumps there are many devices for lifting them, or twisting them out. I would not buy land covered with freshly cut forest, unless I could buy it very low, since it often costs more to clear this lan of stumps and rocks than good clear land can be purchased for.

### Tent Caterpillar Danger.

In driving through the country May 10th noticed that the tent caterpillar is just beginning to emerge from the eggs and just beginning to form its tents on the granches of apple and other fruit trees. Now is the time to destroy these insects with the least possible expense. If this insect is allowed to remain unmolested, in short time it will take entire possession of the trees, removing every leaf. During the last year or two the tent caterpillar has been more numerous than ever before and has done serious injury to fruit trees. I have never seen so many trees infested with this insect as I did during my drive on that day. I appeal to every reader of this paper.

urging everyone to begin the fight of ex-

termination without an hour's delay. A few hours now will accomplish results which a week or two later will require perhaps weeks. My method of destroying the tent caterpillar is to wind a cotton cloth about the end of a long pole. Then I pour kerosene oil upon the rag, set fire to it with a match, and go about from tree to tree burning out every nest. When the nests are very small and the insects small as they are now, a moment's application of the torch will destroy them both Later when the nest is large and the insect full grown it will take much more heat to destroy them, and at that date the large worms are distributed over the tre so generally that it is almost impossible to destroy all by destroying the nests. Another method of destroying this insect is to load a shotgun with powder, using beans in place of shot, place the muzzle of the gun within from four to six feet of the nest and discharge it. The charge of beans will destroy the nest and insects. After the tent caterpillars are full grown and have taken possession of the tree, in addition to destroying the nest, the tree must be sprayed with a Paris green mix-ture. The insects on eating the leaves get some of the poison and perish. This insect shows a preference for the wild cherry tree, which grows freely along the roadside and in the fence corners through-out the country. The foreman of our fruit farms has destroyed all of these wild cherry trees in his locality, securing permission to do so from those who own adjoining land. I have seen these wild cherry trees almost white with the nests of tree caterpillars, and these trees have furnished breeding places for the insect or the use of the shotgun does injure fruit rees a trifle, I have not found it notice-

### Is Black Knot on Plum Trees Contagious.

uble in large orchards.

Our neighbor fruit grower who has had much experience, Mr. R. H. Scofield, of Brockport, N. Y., tells the editor of Green's Fruit Grower, that he has been experimenting for many years with black s not contagious or that it is not conveyed from one tree to another. Mr. Schofield says that he will not object to having his eighbors bring the branches of plum trees covered with black knot and tie the same in the tops of his healthy trees, since he s confident that his trees will not become infested in that way. He does not believe that black knot is a fungus disease, but considers it something like the wart on a man's hand. He tells me that he once planted plum trees close beside an old nedge row which was badly infested with black knot, so thoroughly indeed that the nfested trees looked like black birds, and yet the newly planted trees were never infosted with black knot. While we continue to advise our readers to keep their trees free from black knot and even to cut down and burn those that are seriously infected, we desire the opinion of scientific men on Mr. Scofield's views. lenges any one to prove that black knot is a fungous disease or that it is communicable or a contagious disease.

### U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Plant Industry.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I am in receipt of a letter from Col. G B. Brackett, pomologist of this depart ment, transmitting a note from you relative to knot on plum trees and requesting me to write you on the subject. Tha this disease is caused by a fungus is abso lutely certain. The fungus is well known and has been studied by many investiga tors. Its contagious nature is also well known and the recommendations which you have been making are entirely proper. Your correspondent has evidently bert F. Woods, Chief of Division,

### Remedy for Peach Borers.

R. H. Scofield, a subscriber to Green Fruit Grower, an experienced and practi-cal man living at Brockport, N. Y., tells us, for ten years he has used coal tar as a remedy for peach borers with perfect In planting peach trees, he paints the trees just over the roots with coal tas before planting. Where orchard peaches are infested he removes the earth and daubs the lower part of the trunk thoroughly with coal tar, applying it with an old paint brush or broom. The coal tar costs \$3.00 per barrel and one barrel is enough for one hundred acres of peach While we have every confidence in Mr. Scofield's statement, we have been careful about recommending remedies on account of possible injury to the trees. Therefore, in this instance we should advise our readers to experiment with a few fruit trees and see whether any injury resulted before applying it to a large numper of fruit trees.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: After conferring with my friend, Dr Howard, Entomologist, we are of the opinion that your statement to your corre spondent contained in enclosed letter is perfectly correct, and is within the bounds of prudence, for we do not consider it wise to administer coal tar or its products ad libitum to fruit trees. I hasten to make this statement, as you may be awaiting the return of your letter for publication in your forthcoming paper.—Your truly, G. B. Brackett, Pomologist.

### Early Frosts.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: In the April number of your most prize paper I find a reference to the great dan age often done by late spring frosts. We live here in Nortnern New Hamp shire, where the snow lingers far into the summer on our old mountains, and "June frosts," as we call them, often have caused very serious damage and are dreaded like a pestilence. We think we have become somewhat

expert in dealing with these enemies We do not attempt to do anything to save the growing grain. Rye and peas are not injured by any frost, however out of season. Oat fields sometimes look as though the fire had scorched them. But we often save our potatoes, strawberries, lmost uninjured.

This is the way we do it: When it becomes "morally certain" that a frost is all hands turn out and with hoes over the plants with a little soil. The amount that can be thus covered

few hours-over night-is something surprising; and if the work is done carefully -pushing the plant gently to one sid damage is caused. If the wind blows freely the next day (a frosty night is always very still) the plants will often resume the upright without any assistance Here in Northern New Hampshire we are now making maple sugar. We have had glorious sleighing all winter-about

five months. This has made the logmen happy. Sum ner tourists will soon visit this Switzer land of America. It is said they leave about six millions of dollars in the State

I wish all the readers of our good old Fruit Grower could take a look at Mt. Washington as it appears from my window to-day—a monument of pure white-ness above the dark of the wooded hills, -O. S. Rice, N. H.

### Growing Big Crops of Big Strawberries.

Spread twenty-five or thirty two-horse

would I have any sympathy with a man wagon loads of fresh stable manure evenly or woman who considered the subject of on an acre of ground in the fall and plomarriage for the purpose of getting into it under, says Daniel Hantz, of Kentucky, good society, or in fact for any reason exin American Agriculturist. Do not harrow cept for that one great reason, which I until spring, as the winter's freezing will consider essential, and that is that a man pulverize the clods. When the ground is or woman has a deep and lasting affection dry enough to plant, pulverize it very fine or some one person more than for any to a depth of six or eight inches, other person in the world. I should not, deep as the ground was plowed. Set the plants in rows three by three feet apart, in my own case, expect or hope for a happy marriage if it were brought about as straight as you can line them. A very by any selfish desire, such as getting help good way is to take a telephone wire the length of the field, dent it every three feet, in the house or securing social position. The so that a string will not slip when tied in the dent, have another line stretched elations between man and wife are of such a nature that I cannot conceive the possibility of their getting along through life cross the field at the first cross row. To begin with, set the stakes true with the first line every time, and place a plant amicably unless they have a strong, undy-ing affection for each other. Such affection seems to me to be necessary, and the abat each dent. The rows will then b sence of such affection would seem to be straight both ways, which is very impor the cause of the numerous divorces and tant, as it facilitates matters in cultivat ing with horse power and wheel hoe. Do other troubles of married people. If the peared on the earth there was the roar of the oceans, the rippling of brooks, the voice of the thunder, and the sighing of the wind among the trees, all of which was music.

Music among man and the limits of the desiron of the application of the application of the plant too deep or shallow. Have the crown of the plant too deep or shallow. man is not in love with his wife he is ant to fall in love with some other man's wife or with some other woman. If the wife not thoroughly in love with her husband she is likely to fall in love with some other woman's husband or with some other man. over the roots and firm it. Cultivate shalmay misunderstand your leading thought. low immediately after planting, but do It may not be that of getting a woman not disturb the roots of the plants, then go over the field with the horse-weeder or to help you about the house. It is proper and best for every man and one-horse harrow that will go between the very woman to be married, providing a rows and not tear out the roots. Cultisuitable marriage can be brought about vate weekly-deep between the rows once I take it for granted that every man de a month, so that the rain can soak in, but sires to be married, and that every woman shallow near the plants. Keep all run desires to be married who has reached ners cut off throughout the entire season the marriageable age. This is proper and This is very easily done while cultivatin is according to Bible doctrine. by using a cultivator with a runner cutter man has made up his mind that he want attachment. If the ground is too wet to to marry, the first thing to do is to use cultivator and runner cutter, take the violently in love with some lady, an cutter off, fasten it to a handle, and push best and most natural that he should t along by hand, like a wheel hoe. be attracted to some person in his own not let a runner grow if it can be helped. ocality. He is known in the locality where Force all growth to the main hill of plants. he has lived many years, and if he is an and it will make larger berries and more honest, unright man he has a reputation of them. The plants can be more easily for honesty and the leading of a correct cared for, will last longer and give bet ife. He should, therefore, seek a life-

### about them without stepping on the fruit. Farm Journal Notes

ter satisfaction to pickers and all con-cerned. I had a lot of hills last season

that produced over a gallon and a half of

large berries. They were over three feet

in circumference, and the berries were so

numerous that a person could hardly step

To protect cherries from birds try an imitation bird of prey suspended in the tree. Use the shot gun only when milder means fail. If you have not bought a sprayer yet lelay not. Order of any of our advertisers, whom we know are all right and their

tools are, too. The best manure for an orchard is strong team fastened to an Acme harrow and made to move up and down the rows and kept going from April to August. If any crop is to be grown in a young orchard, plant boed crops between the trees, especially potatoes, cabbage and

beans. Then cultivate thoroughly.

plant oats, wheat, or other cereals in

Oh, I know an ancient orchard Where the trees are all in bloo You will find it if you follow Bee and butterfly and swallow And the wafts of rich perfume

Here is a very important matter, I. e.,

to mulch with strawy manure every newly-planted fruit tree. The time to do this is not immediately after planting, but wait until there come a soaking rain, as is almost sure to come during May, then be sure the job is done. This May, and insure the growth of every tree that was well supplied with roots and properly planted. Properly planted means that the broken ends of the roots were nicely trimmed off with a straight cut, and the the soil tightly compacted with a rammer Farmers, in general, who have a barnyard full of manure and lots of it wast ing by fire-fang, leeching, etc., hardly ever feel very liberally disposed toward orchard trees, although the few they have give them bigger returns than large of grain bountifully manured. A barrel apples contains but a fraction of the

original plant food that is found in a sions, hurry never—in a word, to let the spiritual unbidden and unconscious grow It is but fair to return to the soil its just due. Where so little is required, stingyness seems to be altogether out of Channing, Born April 7th.

### A Wife Wanted.

I want to talk to you plain, honest talk

Editor Green's Fruit Grower

I am a widower, have a family, have a farm, am not out of debt but can get out if I had a wife to take care of the house part, but cannot get along with hired women. I do not mean that I have any trouble with them. I mean I cannot get along financially. Most of the women that REEN'S FRU I have had throw away more than would keep the family and few women want to S THE PAPER FO keep house for a widower, as people will talk. Then there are few women around I will not wish the of greatness, but that some weary heart will some weary life know and so thy years shall ke angel footsteps pa here who want to live on a farm. They would rather work in the village or city where they could see and go more. I do not go much as I attend to my work and most of the time the house. I have made the butter for seven years. I cannot do Memories of th both the housework and the farm work. I want a wife if there is one for me. There Written for Green's E are no single women of my acquaintance Far back in my musin been cast,
To the cot, where the loved all its rooms, to that blessed old than all.
Its chairs and its could be, for all its surrounding the nail in the ceid door,
And I loved every craft of the could be, for all of the ceid of the cast of the ceid that I want to call wife. I do not mean to say that I do not know some very nice girls and women, but the girls I do not want, and few of them want to be farmers' wives. I never ask or expect my wife to do barn work or field work. Now I think you understand me and what wanted to ask you was, if you thought i would be out of place, or wrong, or fcolish to put a few lines in Green's Fruit Grower, stating my wants. If you think it right and proper you may word it as you think remember the firepl best, and receive the replies at your office, and wide, The old fashioned over and then send them to me, and I will reout of which each Th turn the postage and pay for the ad., but you must not make it too big. The readings and ples,
That fairly bewildered
And then, too, St. Nici
Came down every Xma
But the dearest of m son I do not want you to publish my name is that there are some that take the Fruit Grower here and if anything should the dearest of me in store the mother that trod come out of it some one would be sure to point at us and say he advertised and got her, and that would not be nice. I enclose pay in and day out, fr Her footsteps were builght, For it seemed to me stamp. Please some day when you have the time give me your advice as a father to a son. My father is dead. Your paper not a care,
smile was so ger
wear.
nember with plea gives me many useful hints and I look for as I would for a friend every month.

I am forty-two years old, am sober and our eyes she told us the industrious, but I do use tobacco. I so prize;
They were new every
heard them before
from her lips at the wi stopped it for my wife's sake, but after her death I was so lonesome I took my pipe again. Now, Mr. Green, do not laugh at me for writing this letter to you for am in earnest and there are but few I re-night those old visio would talk to as I have to you .- Very re-But the wheel and it spectfully, A Subscriber.

Reply: Since you have made a plain still:
The band is moth-eaten
and the fingers that t
in clay:
The hearthstone so sa statement of your case I will give you a plain reply. I am sentimental on the sub ject of marriage, and have always been so. I have been happily married for nearly thirty years, and my sentiment on this And the voices of ch The sun through the of yore,
But it sees stranger for floor. subject has not worn off. I therefore can have no sympathy with any person who desires to get married largely for the reason that he needs some one to cook for

him or do other work in his house. Neither

would I sympathize with any person who

desires to get married in order to get

money; that is, marrying a rich woman

largely on account of her wealth. Neither

companion in his own neighborhood.

know of no locality in the country where

there are not many attractive young ladies

to fall in love with and marry. If the

candidate for marriage attempts to seek

a wife at a distance from home, in an-

laboring under difficulties, and is liable to

be imposed upon, or is liable to impose

upon some other person. I have no faith

in match-making. Indeed, making love by

proxy has been unpopular since the day

when one of the pilgrim fathers sent a

friend of his to make love for him. The

transaction ending in the marriage of the

messenger, who carried the message, to

the fair one. And yet the pathway to

marriage may be greatly smoothed and

facilitated by an interested friend, par-ticularly if that friend be a lady of tact

It is important that a man desiring to

equally im-

address.

marry should know well the party whom

portant that the lady should know well

the man she expects to marry. You can-

not learn much about a person from an

acquaintance of six months or a year.

You should have an acquaintance of years,

unless living in your own locality you

know the character of the girls and others

know them, having known them many

years, or from birth. Therefore, no impo-

sition could be practised by such mar-

riageable persons, but if you select a wife

from another State you could know but

little of her personality or of her previous

record. Since your letter and this answer

s one that will interest others I will ask

if I may publish your letter and this reply

after omitting your name or any individ-

In this manner no one would have the

(Note.-We have permission to publish

My Symphony.

To live content with small means; to

ement rather than fashion: to be worthy,

seek elegance rather than luxury, and re-

not respectable, and wealthy, not rich; to

study hard, think quietly, talk gently, act

frankly; to listen to stars and birds, to babes and sages with open heart; to bear

all cheerfully, do all bravely, await occa-

through the common.-William Ellery

the above letter and reply.-Editor.)

ual names, and your post-office

least idea who was referred to.

he intends to marry. It is

ther State, where he is not known, he is

### Repairing

A nap after dinner of sleep in the morn Farm, Field and Fire than most people, wes repaired, and it is the to see that repairs go tenement falters. So the house and have and repapered and the who never think of r Think of it, to let a want of a little repair and rare, and altog around, isn't she?-E

### The New

Editor Green's Fruit

Some time ago I s

esting topics in your Girl vs. City Girl." cuss the "New Woman here. Your lady edi that rocks the cradle Is that not contradict the "New Woman?" lady subscribers are v is new woman preciate the though subscribers upon this on upon this subject like to find out the ge such a universal ques afe my own opinion ed Subscriber, Sibyl Reply: I trust thi the opinions of our subject. If the lette and to the point I will my opinion the the old type of woma by the addition of a ence and self-relian son hopes or expects a new woman, for which has existed has been a desirab respects. But grade of Christ, women n thought and actio seem to be advancin ever before. It is iscovery has been qualified for such cors, lawyers, teache collectors, calligrap usiness positions fully occupy. The type of woman appearceptional. The nomen of to-day ar ome duties, makin glad, however, that ered that there is a to succeed in profe business. That is, that there are of women than the keeping and other

### they are of sufficien Women ar

not see danger a

views of our lady

glad to receive the

lopments of wom

In an interesting ributes to the of Malme ind of the fallacy is a special attribut present day. Our nothers, she remind wield a salmon rod could never keep rode twenty or the that the ladies of her when she went Both the women days led, forcedly, main quieter than so much more exp difficult.

Many things which at home by the mis plished elsewhere. entire household. The doctor and ere more reliable therefore the mother not find it necessar oncoct medicin Careful diet, conti exercise specially ad each individual are indeed, the only last sees against the energy

or high pressure, an

Wanted. it Grower: tave a family, have a take care of the house get along with hired mean that I have any I mean I cannot get lost of the women that way more than would few women want to idower, as people will re few women around ive on a farm. They in the village or city e and go more. I do tend to my work and e house. I have made years. I cannot do and the farm work. re is one for me. There n of my acquaintance wife. I do not mean know some very nice ut the girls I do not them want to be farver ask or expect my k or field work. Now tand me and what ! was, if you thought it or wrong, or foolish, Green's Fruit Grower, If you think it right word it as you think e replies at your office, to me, and I will repay for the ad., but too big. The reat you to publish my re some that take the and if anything should one would be sure to

he advertised and got

not be nice. I enclose

e day when you have

our advice as a father

r is dead. Your paper

ul hints and I look for

a friend every month.

rs old, am sober and

do use tobacco.

wife's sake, but after

lonesome I took my fr. Green, do not laugh his letter to you for there are but few I have to you .- Very reu have made a plain case I will give you a sentimental on the sub-and have always been pily married for nearly my sentiment on this n off. I therefore can with any person who some one to cook for k in his house. Neither with any person who rried in order to get arrying a rich woman of her wealth. Neither sympathy with a man sidered the subject of urpose of getting into et for any reason exgreat reason, which I nd that is that a man p and lasting affection n more than for any world. I should not expect or hope for a were brought about e, such as getting help ring social position. The an and wife are of such nnot conceive the pos-ting along through life y have a strong, undyh other. Such affection necessary, and the abtion would seem to be umerous divorces and parried people. If the

ne other man's wife,

woman. If the wife love with her husband in love with some other with some other man. d your leading thought. t of getting a woman he house. best for every man and e married, providing a an be brought about. ed that every man deand that every woman ge. This is proper and ble doctrine. When a is mind that he wants thing to do is to fall ith some lady, and it atural that he should n in the locality where years, and if he is an he has a reputation e leading of a correct herefore, seek a lifeown neighborhood. in the country where attractive young ladies h and marry. If the iage attempts to seek ce from home, in an-he is not known, he is culties, and is liable to or is liable to impose erson. I have no faith Indeed, making love by popular since the day pilgrim fathers sent a ke love for him. The in the marriage of the rried the message, to yet the pathway to greatly smoothed and interested friend, parend be a lady of tact. hat a man desiring to well the party whom ry. It is equally imady should know well s to marry. You can-out a person from an x months or a year. acquaintance of years, own locality you of the girls and others g known them many Therefore, no impo actised by such marut if you select a wife you could know but lity or of her previous letter and this answer

permission to publish d reply.—Editor.) mphony.

referred to.

with small means; to than luxury, and refashion; to be worthy, wealthy, not rich; to uietly, talk gently, act to stars and birds, to th open heart; to be -in a word, to let the and unconscious grow nmon.—William Ellery

erest others I will ask

ur letter and this reply

name or any individ-

ur post-office address.

one would have the



IUNE

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER IS THE PAPER FOR THE FAMILY.

"I will not wish thee riches or the glow of greatness, but that wheresoe'er thou go some weary heart will gladden at thy smile; some weary life know sunsine for awhile. And so thy years shall be a track of light, Like angel footsteps passing thro the night."

### Memories of the Old Kitchen.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Lucy Far back in my musings, my thoughts have been cast, To the cot, where the hours of my childhood were passed.
I loved all its rooms, to the pantry and hall,
But that blessed old kitchen was dearer than all.

Its chairs and its tables, none brighter could be, could be, For all its surroundings were sacred to me, To the nail in the ceiling, the latch in the and I loved every crack in that old kitches

remember the fireplace with mouth high and wide, old fashioned oven that stood by its side, which each Thanksgiving came pudout of which and ples, danged our eyes;
That fairly bewildered and dazzled our eyes;
And then, too, St. Nicholas slyly and still,
Came down every Kmas our stockings to fill;
But the dearest of memories I've laid up in store is the mother that trod that old kitchen floor

Day in and day out, from morning till night, Her footsteps were busy, her heart always light, t seemed to me then that she knew not a care, The smile was so gentle her face used to wear. remember with pleasure what joy filled our eyes When she told us the stories that children so prize;
They were new every night though we'd heard them before
From her lips at the wheel on the old kitchen

Tonight those old visions came back at their But the wheel and its music forever are still; The band is moth-eaten, the wheel laid away, and the fingers that turned it lie mold ring in clay; learthstone so sacred is just as 'twas then,
And the voices of children ring out there again; sun through the window looks in as f yore, sees stranger feet on the old kitchen

### Repairing Mother.

A nap after dinner is worth two hours of sleep in the morning to mother, says Farm, Field and Fireside. Mothers, more than most people, wear out if they are not repaired, and it is the duty of the family to see that repairs go on before the dear tenement falters. So many people paint the house and have the home cleaned and repapered and the furniture retouched, who never think of repairing the mother. Think of it, to let a mother wear out for want of a little repair. Why, she is costly and rare, and altogether good to have around, isn't she?—Elizabeth Grinnell.

### The New Woman.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower; Some time ago I saw some very inter-esing topics in your paper on "Country Girl's. City Girl." Will you please dis-cess the "New Woman," as in her present sphere. Your lady editor says: "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." Is that not contradictory to the sphere of ing a half-heard bid. the "New Woman?" Am sure all of your lady subscribers are very much interested n this new woman movement and would appreciate the thoughts of your paper and obscribers upon this subject. My opinon upon this subject is required so would

lke to find out the general sentiment upon

such a universal question before I vouch-

safe my own opinion. I am-An Interest-Subscriber, Sibyl S. Kirby. Reply: I trust this letter will call out the opinions of our lady readers on this subject. If the letters received are brief and to the point I will gladly publish them. In my opinion the new woman is simply the old type of woman somewhat improved by the addition of a little more independone and self-reliance. No sensible perwoman, for the type of woman which has existed throughout the ages has been a desirable type in very many respects. But gradually since the birth of Christ, women have been advancing a thought and action and to-day women seem to be advancing more rapidly than ever before. It is only recently that the covery has been made that women are qualified for such work as that of doctors, lawyers, teachers, writers, solicitors, ectors, calligraphers, or such other business positions as many now successtully occupy. There is certainly a new tre of woman appearing but these are The great mass of men of to-day are at work with their lome duties, making home happy. I am tlad, however, that women have discovered that there is an opportunity for them to succeed in professions and in lines of business. That is, it pleases me to find that there are other opportunities for ien than the usual ones of houseseeping and other motherly affairs. I do see danger ahead in the new de nents of woman. But whatever the views of our lady readers are, I shall be

### glad to receive them and publish them they are of sufficient interest.—Editor.

Women and Exercise. In an interesting article which she con ites to the Humanitarian. Susan. otess of Malmesbury, seeks to rid the and of the fallacy that outdoor exercise a special attribute of the women of the ent day. Our mothers and granders, she reminds us, could sit a horse, weld a salmon rod and use an oar. We never keep her health unless she twenty or thirty miles a day, and the ladies of her court accompanied when she went out hawking. Both the women and the men of past

days led, forcedly, lives which were in the main quieter than ours, locomotion much more expensive, fatiguing and Many things which were formerly don

dome by the mistress of the house and maid servants are now best accomplished elsewhere. We no longer pren, and do not often bake—at least, for the the mother of the family does

The doctor and the chemist of to-day be more reliable than those of the past, ot find it necessary, or even advisable, concoct medicines for those about her. Careful diet, continues the countess, and tercise specially adapted to the needs of the individual continues the countess. ach individual are the most powerful-ideed, the only lasting—remedies we posagainst the enervating effect of luxury high pressure, and the sedentary exist

ence which the stern necessity of earning a living has imposed on too many of out sex, and they are remedies which cannot be replaced by medical treatment.

Almost every woman might, if she had the time at her disposal, derive benefit from the bringing into active use of some one set of muscles, supposing that her ef-fort were rightly directed. The Swedish system of gymnastics fully recognizes this fact, and it is well known that there are pecial movements which improve the acion of the heart or of the digestive facul-

thes, as the case may be.

The whole secret lies in knowing what to do, but in not overdoing it, and in developing side by side the mental and physical qualities of our young girls, as they are growing up.

### Business Instinct of Women.

Woman's position in the business world s comparatively new, although at the present day hundreds of the sex are filling places of importance, conducting venture of their own, or as assistants in the carrying on of affairs for others, and so the elative success of men and women in busness is a subject that is frequently dis-

The editor of Harper's Bazar takes up this topic in the current issue of that week-ly, and remarks that in considering the luestion, one important fact should be emphasized—that is, that men have the great advantage that the business instinct an inheritance with them.

"Generations of business men have had their influence to create in the sex a nataral gravitation toward business life. a boy is old enough to learn to swim he is often thrown overboard beyond his depth, where he thrashes and flounders till he suddenly strikes out for himself. It is what his father did before him. But no parent expects his daughter to have this skill in water by the same sort of natural selection. In one of the Sandwich Islands, however, infants, girls and boys alike, are put into the water in their rush baskets when they are a few days old. They sleep and play in the lapping waves, and both sexes can swim by the time American babies can walk. So the business instinct may come in time to be a birthright of women, but as yet it is not.

### How Mrs. Hetty Green Forced Her Way to the Front in Finance.

A writer in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly says that Mrs. Hetty Green's life more like that of a manual laborer than of a merchant prince. She rises early in her cheap little flat in Hoboken, N. J., spends a few minutes upon a light break-fast, and hurries to the ferry. She is almost the first person to arrive at her office in the Chemical Bank on Broadway. Here she labors until after dark.

Her rise in the financial world was very swift, and yet it did not appear to attract public notice for several years. Before the public was aware of the fact she had become a banker, railway director, stock operator, real estate investor and capitalist. Her success led many people to believe at first that she was but a figurehead for a shrewd, unknown speculator. Not until she had defeated many groups of hostile financiers and predatory promoters did the world realize that she was a new and potent factor in the banking community.

Her greatest achievement, so far as the public is concerned, took place in 1893. when she lent over a million dollars in cash in a single operation. The money market was tight, the need of the bor-rower great, and only one Wall street magnate, Russell Sage, was supposed to be in a position capable of furnishing the ready money. Imagine, therefore, the general surprise when the poorly dressed Mrs. Green came forward and took up the loan with the quickness or an auctioneer seiz-

### A Few Good Recipes for Using The Left-Overs.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Lillian M. Clark.

As one gets tired of the reappearance of the remnants of a roast, no matter how appetizing it was at its first appearance and hat much-abused dish, the "hash," is not dways appreciated, I think these recipes which I find are especially useful in cold weather when the busy workers" have nealthy, hearty appetites, may prove useful to some of the housekeepers who realize the importance of saving the fragments and also the satisfaction of making delicious dish, out of the "left-overs." First then; for those who are fond of salmon, when first opened, if the entire

can is too large for one meal, take the remainder and serve it up next time as Salmon scallops—Take one-half can of salmon, pick the fish fine with a fork, removing bones and skin; stir in one wellbeaten egg, add pepper, salt and minced parsley, add two tablespoonfuls of melted butter: beat the mixture well, and small buttered pans half full with the salmon; then sprinkle thickly with fine bread crumbs or rolled crackers and bits of butter. Brown quickly in the oven and serve hot.

Potato puffs-Take one pint of boiled potatoes, mashed fine; add two tablespoonfuls of sweet cream, and the yolks of two eggs well beaten; pepper and salt to taste; beat the eggs and cream into the potato thoroughly, then add the vell-beaten whites of the eggs and stir lightly. Have ready a teacupful of cold meat chopped fine; out in a shallow bread pan and pour the potato mixture over the meat; bake in a quick oven and serve hot. Handy meat pie-This is one of the favorite dishes in our family, and is easily prepared, being an excellent way of serving up the remains of Sunday roasts for a 'wash-day" dinner. Chop fine the cold meat on hand. Beef, chicken, turkey or any cold, lean meat; season to taste and spread in the bottom of a shallow bread pan (the meat should make a layer at least one inch deep). Then prepare a stuffing of bread crumbs by chopping them; moisten them with hot soup stock or broth, if possible; if not add a tablespoonful of butter and a half teacupful of boiling water; season as for stuffing; spread over the layer of meat, adding a half teacupful too, that Mary, Queen of Scots of broth or hot water to the meat; bake in a quick oven until nicely browned; turn out on a hot plate with the meat side on top and serve hot; a dressing as for roast meat or fowls is a pleasant addition. With

> "wash-day" dinner. \$100 Reward, \$100.

baked potatoes, bread and butter, apple

folks will not realize that they are eating

sauce and some simple dessert the mer

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curaftve powers, that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that if falls to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Hint to "Aunt Eleanor."

Written for Green's Fruit Grower wanted my apple trees trimmed But I am a woman, and fat; never could climb when a girl So I couldn't do that.

I took two chairs when snow was deep,
I stepped from the path into one,
Then I lifted the other chair a step near the And so my journey begun.

Then I picked up chair number one And placed where I wished to step next, And thus I kept on with my "chair shoes" Until I reacted the limbs that had vexed The snow drifts and chairs made me tal

To saw many a low down limb.

Men as they pass and look at my work

Pronounce it "a pretty good trim." It seemed to me sometimes
I never could saw the limb through,
But I kept at it until
I trimmed where I wanted to.

Now "Aunt Eleanor" suppose
You girdle the sumach and weeds
Then they won't get stronger
Each year and drop their troub
seeds.

Or get your husband to read the "Frui And he'll tim the apples and pears,
And be as anxious about it as you
If he sees you trying the chairs.

### ONLY A WOMAN'S THOUGHT

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by our regular correspondent, Sister Gracious. NAMING THE BABY

There will be many babies come to bless the hearts and homes this year and naming the little one is an important proceeding "Of course he must have his father's name," says the happy mother; forthwith he is John Jones, Jr. All very well while he can be "Little Precious," or "Tootsy Wootsy," but by and by he will take his place in the business world, and then comes confusion and mistakes in letters and situations between the two John Joneses. the father will insist on "George Washington," or "William McKinley," and the pay may turn out a fool, or come to the gallows, and then his name will be a mockery and add a heavier burden to his family. No, start each child with an independent name and it will be his own to make or mar. It is even more important to give the girls nice names. Not to be governed by romance or love for high sounding titles as one young mother did, whose family name was Peac. The little whose family name was Rose. The little one was so sweet and dainty; she was named Wilde. Wilde Rose seemed most appropriate; but alas! the girl married a Bull and then "Wilde Bull" was not quite so pretty. It is interesting to study the meaning of names and to select one that represents something good, and try to make the child live up to it. Albert, nobly bright; Charles, strong, manly; Constant faithful; David, beloved; Justin, upright Nathan, a gift, etc. Girls particularly appreciate a pretty name and beautiful meaning, and there are many to choose Ethel, noble; Helen, a creature of from. Ethel, noble; Helen, a creature o light; Endora, a good gift; Margaret, pearl; Stella, a star; Lois, desirable. there are twins, why not give them twin names? George and Georgina, if a boy and girl; John and Janet, or Jean, Henry and Harriet. If girls, Ida and Irene, Beatrice and Bertha, Amy and Anna. For tunately there is such a wide range of choice you can give each child a pretty name of its own and each may live to

TWO WAYS.

"O! you nasty boy! to bring worms in here. Take it out in the yard and kill it!" So said a mother to her little boy when he brought an innocent caterpillar in his hand

to show her. Grieved, the little fellow carried it out and enjoyed crushing its life with a stone and a valuable as well as delightful op-portunity was lost. Another boy brought in to show his mother one of those large, green tobacco worms, most repulsive look-ing thing of all the worm tribe. "Isn't he a queer looking customer?" asked the boy. Now was the time for a pleasant little lecture that he never would forget. She told him how this repulsive looking thing would be a most beautiful butterfly by and by, and that he might see it. She brought a box and sewed over it a lace cover, thus fastening the worm in. The boy was much interested and his delight knew no bounds. when the beautiful insect came out. Spiders set some women frantic and if one of them crawls over her dress her screams are enough to rattle the windows and of course her little girl hates spiders for the rest of her life. "I want to have you see a beautiful thing," said another mother and showed her child a spider's web spun just outside the window. It rivalled the finest ace and drops of dew made it sparkle as if diamonds were woven in. The little girl's delight and astonishment made her want to hear all about spiders and their queer ways and her interest in insect life stayed with her through life. A twelveyear-old boy had one of these air-guns given him, and he was popping away all day long, killing or wounding many birds and small animals that certainly had some right to life and enjoyment. If you car have the children in the country a part of the year and teach them to open their eyes in the right way you will find many wonderful things in plant and animal life that very few people know anything about. Don't let the boys or girls be cruel to the

smallest thing alive. OUR HUMBLE FRIENDS.

I am going to talk to the boys that be long to the many families where the Fruit Grower is read. Are you as kind to the dogs of the household as you might be Seeing that they are fed regularly and particularly that they can have a drink a Also that you are considerate all times? of their feelings, for dogs have feelings, can feel shame, jealousy, love and even honesty. It is a cruel fashion to cut off dog's tail, with the idea that it makes him look "cute," and "smart." One of our neighbors cut off his dog's tail "to be in the fashion," as he said. The animal didn't seem to mind the pain, as much as feel shame at his changed appearance. He crawled under the back stoop and would not come out for two days, though coaxed by juicy bones and petting. When he came out his whole manner showed morti-fication, though he licked the hand that did the fearful wrong. If you get your dog's confidence he will surprise you by his human traits. He dearly loves a joke, as the following story will sho Major was a smart dog and looked after his own interests in a very human man-ner. When a nice bone was given him and he wasn't hungry, he would dig a hole in the garden and bury it. Boxer, the neighbor's dog, caught on to this little arrangement, would dig them up and pro-ceed to enjoy them in the presence of the ndignant Major. Now our dog thought out a joke as well as revenge on his big friend. We noticed him very busy one morning digging a deeper hole than usual. In this he put his precious bone, covering it carefully with a layer of soil. Then he looked about and found another bone well polished from frequent munchings. This is the put on top of the layer and covered again with earth. Boxer came along, scratched off the dirt and carried away the last bone put in, while Major rolled over and over delighted at the joke he had looked about and found another bone well

played on his friend. Then he dug up the nice bone and enjoyed it hugely. So study your dog and find out what a smart com panion you have.

MOTHER'S WAY.

"Come and see our garden," said a little boy, and as they lived in a third story flat I was curious to know whether the plants grew in the fireplace, or under the kitchen table. A small piazza was at the back, and certainly it was a very pretty place. Long boxes were placed at the front, filled with earth, with strings for vines running o the roof and several half barrels placed here and there. Mother was twining the Morning Glories on the strings and all the plants looked so green, amid the general dismal back door surroundings that it was a pleasure to sit down among them for a chat. "Our neighborhood is not very nice," said the mother, and I dislike to have my children in the street all the time, so I try to interest them in flowers. It is wonderful how much can be done, even with only a back stoop in a city flat. We generally have a flower or two on the breakfast table every morning, and we are all eager to buy a little place with yard enough for a garden way out in the suburbs. My husband says he has dropped many a dime and nickel in our home bank, that would have gone for a cigar or drink." Let the children have their gardens even if has to be a box in a window. Happy are they if there is yard space enough to make bright with quick growing annuals. The dear little Phlox Drummondii seems made for them. Such soft, beautiful colors and many flowers that always please the children. One mother interested her restless boy in a tub garden. In it was a Water Hyacinth, a very curious plant, with Parrot's Feather and Umbrella plant. Another mother whose little girl was apt to be lazy and to lie in bed mornings promised the child ten cents a week to have a fresh bouquet picked every morning, on the breakfast table. The outdoor exercise did the child more good than the tonics she had been taking. Seed time may be made very interesting, especially if mother works, too, putting in neat paper bags and labeling. A little money spent in plants and light garden tools is an investment, especially

### Concerning Neckwear.

beauties of plant life.

if it keeps the children out of mischie

and makes them more wide-awake to the

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by A. M. H. girl who dresses stylishly must have large collection of ties and neck ribbon and these need frequent renovation to keep them looking dainty and fresh, for in these days of shirtwaists the belt and neck ribbons are the most important adjuncts of a woman's toilet. If there are any grease spots on ribbon of any color, they may be removed by scraping French chalk over the spot, allowing it to remain over night, then brushing off in morning. Delicate ribbons that are slightly soiled may be cleaned by rubbing then in hot flour then shaking thoroughly. If ribbon is very soiled, wash it in suds or bran water, then rinse in cold water to which has been added a little Place between cloths and run the wringer and iron over piece of thin muslin before the ribbon is quite dry. Colored ribbons are easily and quickly cleaned by washing and rinsing in gasoline, but one must never forge how explosive it is. If any stiffness i desired rub the ribbon with a sponge dipped in some water in which some gum arabic has been dissolved and leave it to dry. Pretty neckwear offen makes plainly dressed woman look well dressed and with a little patience and ingenuity most of one's neckwear may be made at home and at comparatively little cost, and f made of lawn or wash blonde they are easily laundered. The small collars and neckties may be made beautifully white warm soft water. Rinse well and starch slightly and press before they are quite dry. All lace trimmed articles can e washed in the suds and when about half dry carefully pull out the points of the lace with a pin, cover with a cloth and If ribbons and ties are iron until dry.

### great deal daintier. Fruits for the Table.

rolled up immediately when taken off the

neck they will last longer and look a

Written, for Green's Fruit Grower.

If the morning meal were always begun with fruit many doctor's bills might saved, and the greater the proportion fruit to the other articles of food the

Melons, oranges and indeed all kinds of fruit are appropriate for breakfast, but fresh fruit, and that which is agreeable o eat, without sugar, is best and most

A pyramid of mixed fruits forms a handome ornament for any dinner table, and makes a delicious and wholesome dessert. Ambrosia.-Six sweet oranges peeled and sliced, one pine-apple peeled and sliced, and one large cocoanut grated; place the oranges and pine-apple in alternate layers. sprinkled over each layer.

Baked Quinces.—Wash and core ripe uinces, fill with sugar, and bake in a bak

ng-dish with a little water. Oranged Strawberries .- Place a layer of pice, ripe strawberries in a deep dish sugar; then another layer of berries and so on until the dish is nearly filled. Pour ver all the juice of oranges in the proportion of three oranges to a quart of heries. Let stand for an hour, then serve Baked Pears.-Peel and quarter the

pears, lay in a baking-dish, sprinkle with Baked Pie-plant.-Peel and cut in small pieces, put in a baking-dish in layers with in equal weight of sugar, cover and bake

until tender.

Iced Apples.—Pare and core a dozen arge apples, fill the cavities with sugar and a little butter and nutmeg; bake unti nearly done; let cool and remove to an-Ice the tops and sides with frosting, and set in the oven to brown Serve with cream. slightly.

ipe peaches; lay the pieces in a baking dish, sprinkle with sugar, cover and bake until tender.-Elma Iona Locke.

### Nothing Better-Because It is The Best of All.

For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Sooth ing Syrup has been used by mothers for theli children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children Teething. Its value is incalculable. will relieve the poor little sufferer immediate-ly. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoes, regu-lates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind lates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Infismmation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslaw's Soothing Syrup" system.

### The Old Mother.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Aunt Elegnor.

She used to dig in her garden
When other women crocheted,
She thought flowers and fruit more beautiful
Than any lace ever made.
Her face was brown with exposure,
Her hands were hardened by toil,
And better than choice perfumery
She loved the smell of the soil.

When other women show china,
And laces fine and old,
Or flash their jewels with smilling pride,
Or rejoice in their wealth and gold;
Our little old woman would show her trees
Loaded with peaches rare,
Or her heavy clusters of luscious grapes,
And apples rosy and fair.

She would point with satisfaction
And a kindling of honest delight
To the strawberries, crimson and dewy,
Or her currants, red and white.
Her raspberries in their season,
And the sweet blackberries, too,
And the Japan plums all glowing
With golden and crimson hue.

There were beautiful flowers in her garden
And she loved their beauty fair
And the evening air was laden
With perfume sweet and rare.
Lilies and roses and heliotrope,
Sweet pinks and mignonette,
The honeyworkle and trumpet vire The honeysuckle and trumpet vine With trumpet flowers thick set.

By and by the old mother
Will fold her toll-browned hands,
And leave these fair earth gandens,
For those of heavenly lands.
But her own works shall praise her,
Through coming summer hours,
And her children will delight them
In mother's fruits and flowers.

### Helpful Hints.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower. The yellow color of piano keys, it is said caused by keeping the instrument closed oo much of the time, and that by leaving should oil be spilled on the carpet apply uckwheat flour plentifully to absorb

Dipping lamp wicks in hot vinegar be fore using is said to prevent offensive smell from lamps; also to make a brighter light. Tortoise shell and horn combs are preerved from cracking by being occasionally ubbed with oil. The ivory knife handles that have be come yellow may be restored to their orginal whiteness by being rubbed with fine sandpaper and emery.—Elma Iona

### How To Make Starch.

Locke.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

There is a variety of opinion among laundresses as to the best modes of making starch; some boil starch for half an hour or more, while others allow it to cook for only a few minutes. The rections are given by a first-class laundress: Put half a cupful of starch in a sauce-pan; cover with cold moisten. Pour a quart of boiling water over and set on the fire to cook until clear; add a teaspoonful of powdered borax and set to cool sufficiently to use This starch will be found the proper consistency for ordinary clothes, but for shirt bosoms, collars and cuffs and shirt waists it will require to be made thicker, or raw starch may be used after the first starching in the boiled starch.

To make raw starch, moisten with water; when dissolved add more water. Dip the articles to be stiffened into the water, roll tightly and leave for half an hour and iron while still damp. Some laundresses use gum arabic o rice water for their muslins and shee

### Advantages of Country for Work-

white gowns .- Elizabeth P. Parker.

ing-Girl. The girl who as bookkeeper, clerk, stenographer, milliner or teacher in her village home receives a weekly salary of five, six or seven dollars is far better off financially than the girl in the same occupations in the city who gets nine, ten or twelve dol-lars a week. In the first place, the living expenses are much smaller in the country than in the city-one gets very much more for her money in the of home comforts; the wear Way wear and tear of clothing is much less, as a rule the work less harassing to the nerves, since there is not the same hurry and rush, keeping brain and nerves stretched to the tightest possible tension so that after the day's work is over one is too tired to go in search of enjoyment.

Working long hours at muscle-wearying brain-wearing, nerve-rasping tasks in shops, offices, counting-rooms and stores causes the city working-girl to long for rest above everything else, and in itself precludes the chances of her making de sirable outside acquaintances except such as may be offered through church affiliations, and even these she is too tired to mprove.-Salkie Joy White, in Woman's Home Companion.

### Forehead Jewels.

According to a correspondent in Paris the "fervoniere" is undoubtedly coming back to favor. The old fashioned ferconiere, it is explained, was a forehead jewel, usually a large uncut gem set in heavy gold work. It was worn in the center of the forehead, attached to a gold fillet, or more often, a band of black vel-

vet which passed around the head.

The ornament was marvelously ing to a certain classical type of face, but amentably disfiguring to the ordinary woman. Empress Josephine was particularly fond of the fervoniere, which became her although her face was far from classic. The uncovered foreheads of recent seasons opened the way for a revival of this old fashion, and the jeweled stars and crescents which were worn low against the forehead with the parted fringe of hair hinted at the fervoniere; but now a number of Parisian beauties have taken up the old mode in earnest and have appeared with splendid jewels gleaming upon their white foreheads just above their brow. The velvet band and fillet have not an

peared, the modern fervoniere being, as nearly as possible, devoid of visible setting and held in its place by the finest thread of gold or a string of small pearls. The fashion is, of course, extreme, but it has appealed to the Parisians' love of novelty and the French jewelers have innumerable orders for the new ornament, while old fervonieres are being taken from jewe cases and reset according to the modern taste.

### The Refrigerator.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: A carelessly kept refrigerator is a menace to the health of the family, for any kind of impurity taints the food and makes t unsafe to use. Many housekeepers who are scrupulously neat about other things, neglect this very important matter, and many a case of illness might be traced to this cause. Cabbage, cheese, onions and other things that have a strong odor should never be kept in it, for it is impossible to keep butter and milk from being contaminated by them. Milk that is slopped main, also small particles of food invite disease germs, and result in the impair-The careful housewife will inspect the

refrigerator and its contents every day. Wash the shelves and sides with good suds. A few minutes will suffice for that work and are very profitably spent. The waste pipes must be cleaned once a week.

Remove all the contents from the refrigerator and fit a cork or small corn coh into the lower end of the pipe. Prepare a strong suds with Gold Dust washing powder and hot water, pour it into the pipe and allow it to remain about an hour. Then remove the stopper and let it run out, rinse well and after airing an hou or two it will be ready for use, thoroughly purified and free from odor.—E. J. C.

### Veal Loaf.

Veal loaf is very nice and equally good hot or cold. Chop very fine one pound of round of beef and one pound of round of yeal and one-half pound of salt pork. Mix well together. Mince one cupful of mushrooms, one sprig each of thyme and sweet marjoram, and two sprigs of parsley, add them to four pounded and sifted soda crackers, sprinkle in one teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of white pepper. Stir this and the meat well together add two unbeaten eggs. Mince half an onion fine and fry it in one tablespoonful of butter. Add it to the rest. Knead all together until perfectly blended. Form into a loaf, put into a baking pan, sprinkle cracker dust and bits of butter over. Melt one teaspoonful of butter in two cups of boiling water and pour over the loaf. Bake for two hours in a slow oven, basting frequently.-Chicago Record.

### Quashing Precedent.

An alleged recent contention between Mrs. Miles and Mrs. Dewey for precedence at official functions in Washington, D. C., recalls the following: Once upon a time here was a Western senator whose wife bought very lightly on these subjects. Being in Washington for a good time, she resolved to have it without bothering about precedence. She gave a dinner on one occasion, and when it was time to get her guests from the drawing room into the dining room she said: "There's some predining room she said: "There's some pre-cedence about all this, but I don't know what it is. Just shoo out to dinner, every one of you, and sit down anywhere you house, or his neatness about the malk pails please."-Army and Navy Journal.

### Table Talk.

In "Notes on Speech-Making," Brander Matthews has compiled a little ook which is only more entertaining than seful, because there are still some things left in the civilized world which cannot be taught, and "the difficult art of speechmaking," as he calls it, is one of them. Courtship is not the only accomplishment in which, as Miles Standish found to his cost, John must speak for himself. An after-dinner speaker was appealed to, not long since, to travel a few hundreds of miles in order to show an audience of colege men how to do it. Being something short of an idiot he stayed at home. Some enterprising rhymer has issued a dictionary of words that jingle for the use of unweaned poets; but "Paradise Lost" and "Childe Harold" were not brought up by hand. Another mischievous literary hack has just published a book on "How to Write a Novel," being "A practical guide to the art of fiction." What a pity that Dickens and Thackeray were born too early to benefit by his advice.

James Russell Lowell proposed as a new Beatitude: "Blessed is he who hath nothing to say—and cannot be persuaded to say it." In common with other beatitudes one fears that this excellent benediction will always be more honored in the breach than the observance. For himself, Mr. Lowell on one occasion assured his audience that whenever he found himself upon his legs he was tempted to yield to a natural impulse and take to his heels. His own recipe for a good after-dinner speech is well-known: "A platitude, a quotation, and an anecdote." But he omitted to mention the cook; and it makes all the difference in the world who selects and mixes the ingredients. The five-minute-speeches with which Judge Hoar year after year delighted the Harvard chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa contained, Mr. Matthews re "one original idea clearly stated, and but one fresh story well told.

Of course also not alone on the cook does much depend, but on the guests also. Good digestion must wait upon good appetite. Often, as Matthew Arnold ruefully com plains, "the conditions are such that it i almost impossible to do it well." When all. Then the art of the speaker is seen in evading the call to speak. Without taking to his heels he must escape the inevitable failure. I recall one facile orator who managed to get off by reminding his audience that while speech was silvern, silence was golden, and urging that he chose to main tain a gold basis. "I rise," said the ready witted speaker who knew when to refrain from utterance, "I rise,"-and all the au dience cheered-"I rise to stretch my legs." and then he sat down again.

Such utterances as these furnish no mod els for other speakers. They take for granted the one thing so often lacking, namely self-possession. No doubt nervous-ness in a speaker is sometimes as faithful to him as his shadow and no more to be dreaded. "I declare," said Cicero, "that when I think of the moment when I shall have to rise and speak in defense of a client, I am not only disturbed in mind but tremble in every limb of my But with the speaker, as with the soldier, what James Freeman Clarke wrote holds good: "The sense of fear is necessary to all real courage. Not to be destitute of fear, but to be able to control it; to be self-possessed in the midst of danger-this alone makes the real hero."

Who so calm and serene as Addison? The most charming of companions in the coffee-room or in the garden, he failed disstrously in the House of Commons, and the humor of his catastrophe made him the talk of the town. "Mr. Speaker," he began, "I conceive—," and stopped, stage struck. "Mr. Speaker," he ventured a second time, "I conceive—," and once more could get no farther. A third attempt, "Mr. Speaker, I conceive"—and then sat down. "Sir," another member said another member said to sat down. the speaker, "the honorable gentleman has conceived three times and brought forth nothing." Who but had rather be Addison than that cruel wit?

Was it not Gibbon (certainly not lacking in self-esteem) who chose to remain silent in that same august assembly because, so he said, the good speakers filled him with despair and the bad speakers with disgust? A less conceited man than Gibbon would have spoken and kept on speaking until he rose from the crowd of the bad to the company of the good .-Post-Express.

### He Knew.

Teacher-Of course, you understand the difference between liking and loving?
Pupil—Yes, miss; I like my father and nother, but I love apple pie.-Tit-Bits,

Aunt Hannah Says Her Say. Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Nellie F. Johnson.

Which has the harder time, the farmer or his wife? Land's sakes! don't ask me. When I'm all beat out with the washing and scrub-bing and mending and all such, and know t has all got to be done over-next weekam inclined to think my lot is about the hardest; but when I am not so tired, but Josiah comes in all dirt and sweat, just

ready to drop, he is so tired; yet he has

those seven cows to milk. Then, well then, I say, the wife has the best end.

But it depends how we look at anything whether it is hard or easy. O, if we could always look on the easy side of our tasks. Some have no easy side, do you say? O, yes they do. We are never where we cannot pull through. God looks out for that; but you see we are not always on His side, so the view is not the

I sometimes wonder He does not get out of patience with us. We are so blind to so much of the good and the beautiful that

everywhere surrounds us.

We appreciate so little of the magnificence and perfection on every side. Just think of the many riolet blossoms that never a human eye looks upon; the heautiful trees of the woods, beautiful in form and color, from the new young green to the yellow, the red and brown, to the dull, dead leaves, and no one sees them; the merry little cascades formed by flowing streams, the wonderfully delicate ferns and mosses, away off in the dense woods where foot of man seldom treads; yet God does not withhold them for one single year. Would we be content to have our best

Hum! I guess not. I like to have, yes I expect Josiah to compliment me on my stove, my floor when they are nice and clean. I should think he was "off his base" if he did not speak of my extra nice biscuit or pie-crust, or tell me I got just the right flavor in the apple sauce, and I should not expect God to listen to my prayers if I neglected to tell Josiah he was a right smart fellow, when he had done an extra big day's work, or thank him for his carefulness about the and pens and lots of such little things. Tell you what, there are lots and lots of such things that pass unnoticed in many a farmer's home; but it is not right. They are needed just as much as the grease on your wheels, and they do about

work unobserved, unappreciated?

smoothly and quietly. I never hear scolding but I feel to say 'Use a little grease, in the shape of kind words and looks." They are needed to set the wheels to moving as they should.

the same kind of work-make things move

Did I hear some one say: "It takes time"? Not so much, my friend, as "jarring and jawing" for when that business gets started it takes a long time to find out which will have the last word. And when it is decided, do you think either one feels just fitted to go on and

do a first-class bit of work? Let us not spend time wondering which has the hardest end to lift, but do what we can and do it willingly, cheerfully and we will sometimes find, when we least expect it, "a little cross proves a lovely

### Dried Prune Recipes.

Prunes are a healthful, economical and nourishing diet and Green's Fruit Grower readers are advised to use them freely. A lady reader sends us the fellowing methods of cooking and preparing dried prunes:

### PRUNE SOUFFLE.

Soak one-half pound of prunes over night. Cook them and press through a sieve. Sweeten them to taste. Add the well beaten whites of five eggs and onehalf cup of chopped almonds. Put in a baking dish and bake twenty minutes. Instead of using almonds the kernels may be used after cracking the pits of prunes and chopping the kernels.

### PRUNE SAUCE.

Take a quart of dried prunes (more if our family is large), place in a dish and cover with water. Let them soak for twenty-four hours. Stir in one cup of sugar and let boil one or two minutes. Serve cold. This process will keep the fruit whole and not extract its rich flavor.

PRUNE WHIP. One-third pound prunes, whites of five eggs, one-quarter cup sugar, one-half tablespoon lemon juice. Soak prunes over night and cook until soft. Remove stones, press through a colander, add sugar and cook five minutes until it is the consistency of marmalade. Beat whites of eggs until stiff, add prune mixture when cold with the lemon juice. Pile lightly in a buttered pudding dish and bake twenty miautes in a slow oven. Serve cold with a

### custard sauce or cream.

PRUNE DELMONICO. One pint milk, one heaping tablespoor cornstarch, three eggs, one cupful stewed and stoned prunes, sugar, butter, nutmeg to taste. Heat milk to boiling and stir in dissolved cornstarch, add sugar, eggs, butter, nutmeg and prunes. Pour in buttered dish and bake fifteen to twenty minutes. Serve with cream or sauce.

### STEWED PLAIN.

The following recipe is printed on fancy paper in the small prune boxes packed by the Santa Clara Valley Fruit Company: Soak the prunes over night in water enough to cover them, to which add a small pinch of soda. In the morning take the prunes out of the water and boil the water fifteen minutes. Replace the prunes in the water and let them simmer forty to forty-five minutes. Use neither sugar nor syrup.

### PRUNE PUDDING.

A-With one pint of flour and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a little salt mix enough sweet milk to make a rather stiff batter. Pour over hot stewed prunes and steam or bake about twenty minutes. Serve with cream. B-Beat the yolks of two eggs with one-

half cup of sugar until light, add a tablespoonful of softened butter and a gill of milk. Sift together one cup of flour with a teaspoonful of baking powder, stir it in, then stir in the well beaten whites and one cupful of prunes that have been sonked over night, drained and the stones removed, having chopped the prunes with a spoon. Turn this into the pudding mold and steam continuously for two hours. Allow room for swelling or the pudding will

be heavy. C-Soak, cook and drain one-half pound of nice large prunes. Sprinkle sugar over them. Make a custard of one pint of milk, one-half cup of sugar and the yolks of three eggs and one tablespoonful of corn-starch. When thick pour over the prunes. Beat the whites of the eggs stiff, add one tablespoonful of powered sugar and spread over the top and let it brown slightly in

D-Stew one pound of prunes, drain, emove the stones and chop the prunes. Beat the whites of four eggs very stiff, adding one cupful of sugar gradually, then stir in the prines. Bake twenty m Serve cold with whipped cream.

### Cheerful View of It.

"Yes." said the Gentle Optimist, "I contees I am superstitious enough to wear cky stone."
"And do you really think it gives you

"Oh, I'm quite sure of it." "Did you have it with you yesterday?"

"And in spite of it you lost a five-dollar cold piece out of your pocket, tore your coat by catching it on a nail, sprained ankle and failed to close the business al of which you expected so much. replied the Gentle Optimist, "but think of what might have happened o me if I hadn't had my lucky stone."-

Chicago Post.

### Renovate the Old Orchard.

There are many old and some middlesged orchards, once profitable, but now sources of loss, says Prof. John Craig, in Country Gentleman. At the same time, there are men in this State who are inng labor and capital in renovating such orchards, and find it a paying business. Will it not pay some of us who have land occupied by neglected and unanductive apple trees to give them another and a fair chance? Let me outline a course of treatment for such trees for

1. The trees need pruning. This should be done at once. First take out all the fond diseased and interfering branches: remove all suckers and sprouts from the sees and trunks of the trees. Second, scrape off the roughest of the old bark with an old hoe or other suitable tool. being careful not to injure or expose the parts beneath.

2. The trees need spraying. The first pray should be given before the buds Use Bordeaux mixture. Consult spray calendar. Continue the spraying as

3. The trees need tillage. The sod should be thoroughly pulverized. This may be accomplished, if the sod is not tough, by using a springtooth harrow or disc harrow. If sod is tough and dense, turn it over with a plow and work down fine with a harrow. Plow away from trees and as shallow as possible near them. Till at least once in ten days up to the middle of July.

4. The trees need fertilizing. Fertilizers Editor Green's Fruit Grower: may be furnished through green manures. During the last half of July, harrow and drill cow peas (Whippoorwill or Blackeye) at the rate of one and a half bushels per

### Your Orchard

Is it apples, peaches, pears, plums or small fruits and berries? Why is it not more profitable? How can you make it more profitable?

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acre. If drilling is impracticable, broadcast, rolling the ground afterwards. interest in the experiment may be increased by using different cover-crops; for instance, cow peas on one part, Canada peas on another, and crimson clover on

5. Record your observations. In order to obtain an accurate idea of the value of the experiment, a profit-and-loss account should be kept. Charge the field with cos of labor and materials used, and credit it with the returns. An immediate respons in the way of a crop of fruit should not be expected-this should come the second year-but the trees will, in the meantime, take on renewed vigor and appearance of

### Money in Them.

A Geneva farmer dropped his well-filled wallet within reach of an Angora goat, says Rochester Democrat and Chronicle When the wallet was missed, sought and found it was empty, also apparently goatchewed. The farmer killed the goat and recovered \$1,037 in bills, mutilated but still redeemable. The incident, so far as it goes, bears out the frequently announced theory of the department of agriculture that there is money in Angora goats.

### Tile or Rock Draining.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I have five acres of ground near town and I want to make a small fruit and vegetable garden out of it and I think it vould do better if it was tile drained and would like to know if I could drain it by ditching and piling in with rock as I can get the rock without cost if this can be done. Please answer in Green's Fruit Grower how deep to dig trench and how thick to put rock and what size should the rock be?—G. W. Duncan.

Reply: Land can be drained by digging deep and wide trench and filling in with rock or stone, but the cheapest drain and the best is a tile drain, the tile being round and a little flattened on the under side. If you can get tile at a reasonable price I would advise you to use it in place of the rock.-Editor.

### Information Wanted About Cuba and The Isle of Pines.

I notice in the May issue of Green's Fruit Grower a very interesting article on Cuba and the Isle of Pines, by Mr. Durham, of Havana. He closes his article with the remark that if it was of any value to the readers of Fruit Grower that more articles would appear. I think it is of value to thousands of your readers. This Mr. Durham mentions the fact of Ohio, and Central and Western farmers, having purchased a tract of 22,000 acres on the Isle of Pines, which they expect to colonize. I am interested, especially in

the Isle of Pines country and would like

this movement. Can you give or get me

addresses? Would greatly appreciate it if you can .- Louis A. Bowes. The Cares of Riches .- "Do you find the possession of a large sum of money occasions worry?" said the inquisitive man. "I do," answered the millionaire.

"What sort of worry?" "Worry for fear somebody is going to get it away from me."—Washington Star.

If You Have Dyspepsia Send no money, but write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis Box 34, for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative express paid. If cured, pay \$5.50—if not it is free.

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### Cinnamon Roses.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by There was a school-house by the road, Where we each summer's day

Went laggingly along to school— And hated books and broke each rule, And wished alone for play. Where barefoot feet flew lightly o'er Where barefoot feet flew lightly o'er
The warm earth's daisy-sprinkled floor;
While every rock, and bird, and tree
Gave forth its joy to you and me.
Long years ago the school-house grey
Beside the road was torn away;
But when the June, her soft air throws
Still blossoms there this thorny rose,
And safely 'mid the shade and shine,
Still grows the pink-hued columbine.

Thus often by its summer bloom
This long abandoned rose
Points out the site of some old home,
Some ruined shrize, some old hearth-stone,
Where time its shadow throws
O'er all that made the daily life,—
The joy of children, father, wife.
Who once lived here, or maybe died,
Who wept alone, or came a bride,—
Nobody cares to know;
But when the wild June roses blow
And wreath with bloom the old hearth-ston
The old home seems no more alone.
Here little children rest their feet
And eager pluck the blossoms sweet. Thus often by its summer bloom

### A Dog's Death and a Theory.

Silas Hubbles, a farmer of Packso township, tells a queer tale of the miracu lous killing of his immense watchdog. The dog, a cross between a shepherd and a Great Dane, weighed over 140 pounds. The dog had a peculiar habit of baying at the full moon, and this Hubbles credits with his undoing. The peculiar affinity which musical chords sometimes have for other things, such as the striking of a key on a piano will often cause a window pane to answer with a note, is credited with this tragic demise.

Hubbles heard the dog baying or Wednesday night near the house, and then came a crash and silence. He thought nothing of this, but as he started out to do the morning's chores he whistled to his dog, but received no answer. At once he began to look about, and found the dog cold in death beneath the eaver of the house, his head crushed in by an immense icicle which, it is supposed, was jarred loose by some sympathetic tone existing, caused by the baying of the dog a the moon.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

### Possibly the Reason.

"I note that a woman-haters' club has been organized by a lot of men on Long Island," said the gay bachelor. "I wonder what the object is?

"The answer to that," replied the sedate benedict, "depends upon whether they are men of reasonable intelligence or just plain fools. If they are plain fools they probably think they don't want to be married and have adopted this course to avoid marriage. If they are reasonably intelligent they probably have adopted this method of getting wives without the annoyance of protracted courtship. When you throw lown the gauntlet to woman you stir up to get into communication with leaders of all the dormant perversity in her nature any information as to their names and and it isn't necessary to do anything more to secure results; she'll do it all. Just announce that you don't think much of marriage anyway, and you'll hardly be able to get away from it, the girls will be so fascinating. It's the effect of feminine contrariness you know."

> hought marriage a failure-" "Wouldn't do at all," hastily interrupted the benedict. "There is such a vast difference between woman's ante-nuptial and east and placed Adam there to care for it, post-nuptial methods of argument you Had God believed Adam's health and hapknow."-Chicago Post.

### Heroic Treatment of a Duelist.

An extraordinary duelling incident is ported from Morchingen, a town in Lorraine. At the emperor's birthday banquet went home to his rooms. Two officers folowed Captain Adams, to arrange the affair in accordance with the code of honor. but before the interview could take place a third visitor, Lieutenant Ruger, the army surgeon's brother, shot Captain dams dead as he was entering the room. Lieutenant Ruger-we quote from the Berlin correspondent of the Times of Wednes day-"then handed over his sword to the two captains, and explained that he had sacrificed himself for his brother, who was the father of a family, and who would probably have been killed if he had fought a duel with Captain Adams, that officer having been a notoriously good shot." However carefully safeguarded, the principle of the duello must always place the lives of unskilled and innocent men at the mercy of the expert bully. Prof. Goldwin Smith, writing only the other day on this subject in the Toronto Sun, reminds us

survive "a duel between two tradesmen, which, by impairing its gentility, brought it into contempt." It is to be hoped that by his ruthless yet self-sacrificing logic Lientenant Ruger, who has been sent to Metz, to await his trial by court martial, at this has dealt no less deadly a blow evil survival of the ancient wager of battle. -Spectator.

### No Money in it for Him.

"Do you think that this world will freeze or that it will perish by fire?" "I don't care," was the answer. "I don't own any stock either in an ice company or coal trust."-Washington Ltar.

### Audubon as a Frog Farmer.

Perhaps the first venture in frog farm ing ever made in the United States or in the world was early in the last century, at Henderson, Ky., by John J. Audubon, the celebratel ornithologist, De scending the Ohio River from Pennsylvania, in a little steamer of his own, he stopped at various points to secure specimens of then little known birds, life size and color pictures or which afterward appeared in his great work "Birds of America." While at Henderson which he mad his home for some time, he built a mill and arranged to raise frogs on a large scale, preparing for that purpose a pond about half a mile from the river. frogs multiplied wonderfully, and on warm summer evenings Audubon would sit under a tree near the pond listening to the grand oncerts put up by his pets, and calculating the amount of money he would de rive from the sale of the grown frogs which he purposed taking down to New Orleans in his boat.

But Audubon's grand scheme was dissipated one night. The frogs had become nearly grown, and hearing the booming of bullfrogs in the Ohio, their curiosity aroused. Hopping out of the pond they hopped their way to the Ohio, into which they plunged and disappeared. This ended Audubon's frog farm.-Lexington Leader

### Small Fruits for The Farmer.

"Small Fruit for the Farmer" is a suf ject of vastly more importance than we usually believe and answers in a large measure the happiness of the home, the entertainment of your guests and the health of the family, says G. S. Christy before the Johnson County Farmers' Inst tute, in Twentieth Century Farmer. The only wonder is that there are so many thousand homes in this great fruit be entirely void of orchards or berry patches It was my lot early in life to reside in a part of Iowa where fruit has never bee raised to any extent. The average farmer killed five or six hogs every fall, with an occasional pig during the season. Hog and hominy seemed the principal diet, with a change of mutton and buckwheat cakes Dried druit from the store appeared on the table only when company came. Contrast this with life in Southeastern Nebraska, in a family where fruit changes place with the salt pork, and is a regular diet instead of an occasional dessert. Shall I give you the result? Suffice it to say the differ "Then if you told your wife that you in the doctor's bills would pay for the care of the berry patch.

God was certainly conversant with man's needs when He planted a garden in the piness would have been greater with a meat diet He could have built a great park and placed in it the animals fit for food and told Adam that of all the animals he might eat except the Poland-China pig.

### A RATHER PERTINENT QUERY.

Then, believing that the laws of health. innocent horseplay on the part of an army fruit in proportion, we should determine surgeon, struck him left the banquet and what to plant, how to plant and properly care for it. Who would think of planting a crop of corn and then leave it to the tender care of the elements, though thousands of dollars' worth of small fruit is planted every year, the life of which is sapped out by weeds long before it has reached an age when we might expect sub stantial returns.

I will name the fruits in the order that I would plant them: First, the raspberry, which will do well if planted in the rows of your apple or cherry trees. Cultivate with the trees, especially during the fruiting season. Pinch back when your canes are from eighteen inches to two feet high and take out the old cane as soon as convenient after the fruit is picked. I would recommend the Palmer, Nemaha, Kansas and Gregg, although the latter has not been as satisfactory with me as the others, yet its lateness makes it desirable to extend the season of fresh berries, and there

SOME COMMON BIRDS.-REPRODUCTION OF AN AUDUBON CHART.

Swift, 2 Purple Finch, 3 Barn Swallow, 4 Bobolink, 5 Tellow Warbler, 7 Golden-Crowned Kinglet, 8 Chickadee, 9 Ruby-Throated Hummingbird, 1ed-Eyed Vireo, 12 Scarlet Tanager, 13 Kingbird, 14 Baltimore Oriole, Blackbird, 16 Cedar-bird, 17 Blue Jay, 18 Downy Woodpecker, 19 Flicker,

that in England "duelling was till far into should be enough canned berries to last the last century the fantastic privilege of the entire season, as no fruit comes from a caste." In England the practice did not the can with more of the natural flavor than the raspberry.

STRAWBERRY AS SECOND CHOICE.

Second, plant the strawberry, which in its season is surpassed by none, but its large per cent. of water makes it a very poor berry to can, and its season is quite limited. I would recommend Parker Earl, Brandywine, Warfield, Crescent and Breaderwood varieties, and any other strawberry that you know to be doing well in your vicinity. There is no other fruit so sensitive to soil and climate conditions as the strawberry. A variety valuable in one locality may be almost useless a few miles distant. In setting strawberry be careful to set plants from new beds, as plants from old or bearing beds may be almost worthless, and are often respo for failures in the berry patch. Unless you have confidence in your nurseryman that he furnishes what he agrees to and of his own growing you had better be cautious about buying. If he sends off for his plants you have the same privilege and you will know better where they come from. Plant in rows four feet apart: the distance in the rows should be governed by the power of your variety to make plants. The Parker Earl twelve inches in the row will not make as solid a mat of plants as the Warfield or Splendid three feet in the row. Use a six or eight shovel. two-horse cultivator and the horse for the first few cultivations, the one-horse five to twelve-shovel cultivator later. If kept clean the work is light, easy and pleasant, but if you allow the weeds to start the task is harder work than farming. See to it that you have staminate and pistillate flowers, give level cultivation and mulch after the ground is frozen. Enjoy life

### while the strawberry season lasts. THE LAZY MAN'S FRUIT.

Next, the cherry, and we are limited in this locality to two or three varieties, Early Richmond, English Morello and Large Montmonrency, these being most largely planted. While the cherry responds quite readily to good care, yet they will stand more neglect than the fruits mentioned above and are possibly par excel-lence the lazy man's fruit. The cherry tree should be planted a little deeper than where the bud was set, but care should be taken not to plant so deep that they will take root from above the bud, or they will sprout up just the same as though you had taken sprouts from your old tree, Cultivate well until August; then I would advise a cover crop, but never seed the cherry orchard to grass. Plant enough cherries for the family and a few extra trees for your friends, the birds.

The grape is one of the earliest cultivated fruits that we have any record of, and the farmer that does not raise enough at least for a plentiful supply for the family, has surely missed his calling and should make a new start in life. Plant Moore's Early, Woodruff Red, Concord, Worden and Moore's Diamond. Plant grapes as deep as the length of your plant will admit; eighteen inches is not too deep. Cultivate thoroughly; use the renewal system of pruning and you will have, as I saw last year, trellises breaking under their weight of fruit. Plums must also be in evidence, and

while there are a good many varieties, there are more men attempting to breed up the plum to-day than any other fruit. and we have reason to believe that in a few years we will have a plum as large as any of the Japanese, as good flavored as a Wyant and as freestone as a peach, or possibly as Burbank claims at without any pit at all. I would recommend planting Wyant, Wolf, Desota, Wild Goose, Forest Garden, Downing, Willard and Wilkinson. All are good varieties if you have patience, ground and time to spare.

Complete your list by planting an abundraine. At the emperor's birthday banquet Captain Adams, an officer of the 17th indexency and etiquette require the planting fantry regiment, resented some rough but of a liberal supply of small fruit, also large ries plant Snyder, Stone's Hardy and Wilson of years—leaving, it will be observed, a son. Jr., also both red and white currents By devoting a portion of your time to the raising of small fruit you will enjoy bet-

ter health, live longer, be a better husband. neighbor and citizen than your hog and quite excusable if they did.-Cleveland hominy friend. Now do not say there is already an overproduction and that you can buy the amount you will use cheaper than to raise it, for it has been my observation that those who depend on buying often wait for the price to go lower, and usually wait so long that they find the fruit is about

all gone, then buy a small amount of in-ferior stuff at high prices, and conclude that they do not like fruit very well anyway, and for the next twelve month there is neither canned fruit, dried fruit, jellies or preserves on the table. The good man of the house becomes fretful and speaks many cross words to his better half because she cannot cook "like mother used to."

### Tolstoi's Brusqueness.

Tolstoi stories, some of which are possibly new, while others are apparently ancient, are floating about in the columns of the European papers. Among other an-ecdotes is this which the count is fond of telling: Two American girls who had traveled to Moscow for the express purpose of seeing the great novelist, called upon him at his home in the ancient capital of the czars and told tam that they had traveled far for no other purpose than to ook upon the man, who, to them, embodied all that was great in the literature of the day. Tolstoi is not noted as a man of smooth phrases and on this occasion he was more than ordinarily blunt.

"Young ladies," he said, "it seems to me you might have employed your time to better purpose." Then, realizing that the remark was extremely ungallant, he sought to palliate it with some softer expression, but one of the visitors stopped him by exing, delightedly:

"Ah, how much like Leo Tolstoi! I was ready to bet you would say something of this sort!" And they departed in a very

Tolstoi is a good musician and plays on the piano with great skill. His daughters, too, are musical and impromptu evening concerts are of common occurrence at his home. Once a young woman, who was a guest of the family, seated herself at the piano and began to sing. She sang very badly and some of the young Tolstois gave utterance to their disapproval by making various noises. The count rebuked his

"Don't you like the singing?" he asked. "That isn't singing," replied one of the infantile offenders; "she's howling." "And you wish to protest?"
"We do."

"Then come with me and tell her so. It will be rude, but honest. To create a dis-

### This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if any one afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1,501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

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Written by G. A. Randall, Greatest paper ever printed, Read by fruit men everywhere, Every number is a treasure; Earnest readers have a care Not to slight its many precepts; Sage advice and rules that wear.

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### Cure for Liquor Habit.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower. "A reformed drunkard offers the follow ing recipe, as an infallible cure for the iquor habit: Sulphate of iron, five grains; nagnesia, ten grains; peppermint water, eleven drachms; spirit of nutmeg, one drachm. This forms one draught. Two draughts to be taken each day."-Scrap Book. Important Insecticides.

"Farmers' Bulletin No. 19," published by the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., gives ful directions for the preparation and use of all the important insecticides. Our readers who want to know how to successfully combat insect enemies should send for a copy of the bulletin. It is free for the asking. Address United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask for "Farmers' Bulletin No. 19. Important Insecticides."

### A Poisonous Alkaloid in Potatoes,

Potatoes contain the alkaloid solanine although this is not generally recognized. New potatoes contain comparatively little of this poison unless they grow above the surface of the ground and have a green skin, when they are generally known to be poisonous. It is not, however, known generally that old potatoes contain much of this poisonous principle and that many cases of serious poisoning have occurred in late summer when old potatoes were used. In 1892 and 1893 there was almost wholesale poisoning among the troops of the German army. The symptoms were rontal headache, colic, diarrhoea, vomiting, weakness, and slight stupor, and in some cases dilatation of the pupils. Meyer investigated the matter and found in old octatoes kept in a damp place and be ginning to sprout twenty-four times as much solanine as in new potatoes.-Sanitary Home.

### Giants in those Days.

A Russian scientist, Prof. V. P. Amalizki, somewhere up in Northern Dvina has been excavating for fossil remains. A day or two ago he sent to Warsaw an account of the results of his latest researches, and they certainly are astoundng. He has dug up twenty-five spe of the late pareiosaurus, as well as five complete skeletons of the dizindont. Added to these are two rapolodants, two glant frogs, and ten hitherto unknown antediluvian fossils. In comparison with these reatures of the dim past the ichthyosaurus and the mammoth are but callow fossils f yesterday.

When the giant frog and the dizindont frolicked amid the umbrageous shades of a vegetation that disappeared ages upon ages before the days of Adam, the earth may have been young—and then again it may not. Anyway, Prof. Amalizki, who seems to have earned a right to monopolize handsome period to go and come on between the two extremes.

Perhaps these tremendous data will not

stagger the blase mind, but it would be Plain Dealer.

### The Art of Pleasing.

Give a boy address and accomplishments, and you give him the mastery of palaces and fortunes wherever he goes.—Emerson. The art of pleasing is the art of rising in the world. Good manners often prove a fortune to a young man or woman. Mr. Butler, a merchant in Providence, R. I., had once closed his store, and was on his way home when he met a little girl who wanted a spool of thread. He went back, opened the store, and got the thread. This little incident was talked of all about the city, and brought him hundreds of customers. He became very wealthy, largely because of his courtesy. A fine illustration of the business value

of good manners is found in the Bon Marche, an enormous establishment in Paris, where thousands of clerks are employed, and where almost everything is kept for sale. The two distinguishing characteristics of the house are one low price to all, and extreme courtesy. Mere politeness is not enough; the employes must try in every possible way to please and to make customers feel at home. Something more must be done than is done in other stores, so that every visitor will remember the Bon Marche with pleasure. By this course the business has been developed until it is said to be the largest of its kind in the world. No other advertising is so efficacious. It has been said that no one can escape

the bondage of good manners. Its fetters may be silken, but they are as strong as those that wheel the earth along in its orbit. And, while all must chey its laws, these laws furnish a currency with which. if the beggar provide himself therewith, he is better off in all the markets of the world than the prince who has it not. It is said that Abbott Lawrence was courteous and lordly to his customers. He exhibited his goods as if he were doing a personal favor. He was economical, and, at the same time, liberal in his style of doing things, throwing in the odd quarter of a yard of cloth, the odd shilling in change. When he gained a customer he kept him. The house of the Lawrences held a monopoly of heavy beavers and wide broadcloths. A country trader bought a few yards of cloth at \$10 a yard. On returning home and measuring the goods, he found one piece to be short a quarter of a yard.

He was almost afraid to speak of so small a matter to so courtly a merchant On his next trip to Boston, however, he plucked up courage to say: "Mr. Lawrence, when I was here a few months ago, I bought a few yards of fine broad-cloth at \$10 a yard. According to my measurement it fell short a quarter of

"Fell short a quarter? That will neve do; it should have overrun a quarter."
Turning to his bookkeeper, he said:
"Credit this gentleman with a half yard
of our best broadcloth." The bookkeeper did so, and the customer was nailed fo life. Thousands of well-meaning boys and girls have been failures largely from gruff, coarse, rude manners.-Little Chronicle.

## SPRAYING FRUIT TREES.



Our readers will do well to write Wm. Stabl. Quincy, Ill., and get his catalogue describing twenty-one styles of Spraying Outits and full treatise on spraying the different fruit and vege table crops, which contains much valuable into

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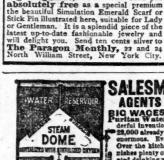
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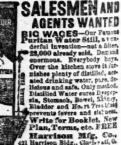
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Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

"What have you in the way of a soup bone?" asked the lunatic of the butcher The Moth Catcher is cheaper and better one morning when he went into the butcher shop to make his morning purchase, as Send for testimonials, agent's terms, etc was his custom. Address S. A. Haseltine, Springfield, Mo.

"I have nothing better than the lower part of the leg bone," replied the butcher. "What do you ask for the shank?" asked

"Thirty-five cents," replied the butcher. Why, I used to buy a shank like that for twenty cents. How is it you ask so nuch more for it now?" asked the lunatic. "Well, in the first place beef is a little higher than it used to be. But the principal reason for the difference in price of this special bone is that people have learned to use soups more of late years and hence soup bones are more in demand. You see a butcher has to make the sale of the entire animal. One class of customers want the tenderest and juiciest parts, sirloins, tenderloins, rib roasts, etc., and are willing to pay a high price. Another class of people are satisfied with any

part of the beef so long as the price is low. The fact is that the neck or other tough pieces of the peef are just as nutritious as the tenderest part, and people have liscovered this fact. Now, the shank piece I offered you has a large amount of bone and considerable meat upon it. There is enough meat there to make a meal for a moderate sized family. Considering the large amount of soup that the bone will about her and attempt to sympathize with make, in connection with the value of the meat, it is offered you at a bargain."
"All right," replied the lunatic. "By the way, I see that there is crape on the door

"Yes," replied the butcher, "Jack died vesterday after a lingering illness. I supwidow will be besieged with well-meaning people who will call there for the purpose of consoling the good woman in her great

"That is just what they will do," plied the lunatic, "but I want to say right here that the good people who visit the afflicted to console them, more often add to the sorrows of the suffering than other-

"But you would not advise that friends refrain from calling upon the afflicted widow, would you?" asked the butcher. "No," replied the lunatic. "After a reasonable time it would be very proper for

the widow's friends to call upon her, but



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in so doing the callers should use considenable tact and discretion. Just think for a moment of the effect of four or five people calling upon a person who is submerged in grief at the loss of a beloved husband or friend. Each one of these callers alludes to the death in the family, and the great loss to the immediate friends and the community at large. Instead of being continually reminded of death in the family, and of the irreparable loss, the stricken person should have the most cheerful com

panions possible, those who would diver her mind from the calamity. Perhaps nothing would be better for the newly-made widow than to get away from her home environment, and visit some distant place where she would not be continually reminded by the surroundings, animate and nanimate, of her lost companion." "What do you think about ladies wear

ing mourning after the loss of near friends?" asked the butcher. "It is my opinion that for a person to dress in crape and black clothes on such occasions is not a desirable practice, for many reasons. In the first place the wearer is continually reminded by her garments and by her appearance in them of her great loss, and this is precisely what ought to be avoided. In the second place the wearer of such dismal clothes casts a gloom over the company or place where the wearer may sojourn. Third, the wearing of such garments is in a measure an advertisement of calamity, which could with great propriety be omitted. I am glad to see that the custom of wearing mourning is grad-

ually abating." "I know of a good woman," remarked the butcher, "who has been a regular at-tendant at her church for many years, who has recently lost her husband. She desires to attend church, but whenever she her, in a way to cause her great grief, and thus she is actually compelled to surrender many of the advantages of her church associations. The well-meant attentions and sympathy extended by her friends actually drive her away from church at a time when the services of the

church might do the most to console her."

"It is the custom of many," said the

lunatic, "to write to distant friends who have lost near relatives, expressing sympathy. It would be a mercy if some member of the afflicted family would open these letters in advance of those most deeply interested, hence many of the letters might be better left unread. A friend of mine who lost his wife received daily for weeks a large number of sympathetic letters, and had he read them all, instead of being consoled, his grief would have It would have been greatly increased. een impossible for him to have endeavored to write appropriate replies to these numerous communications. This same friend remarked to me 'that sympathy under such circumstances was mockery.' That most of the sympathy offered is mockery is indicated by the tone and manner of the person offering sympathy. Many of these people have not lost wife or husband, and know nothing of the sufferings of the survivor under such grievous circumstances. A young man who lost his young wife said to me that his grief was so great that he could fully express it by saying he felt as though he had been cut in two. Recently I invited a friend to lunch with me whose wife had died but a few weeks previous. I did not allude in any way to the death of his wife. I attempted to be as cheerful as possible and to suggest cheerful topics of conversation. After lunch we chatted about old times, of boyhood days on the farm, of old acquaintances and familiar scenes, of various experiences in business, relating anecdotes, etc. At the end of a couple of hours, my friend arose to depart, remarking, 'You have shown great tact in not mentioning the calamity that has befallen me. I am visiting this place partially for the purpose of diverting my mind. Now, suppose that wherever

sole me on my loss. I would be so distracted I would feel like flying to the woods, or any wild place, to escape my tormentors!" "Then you would say that in such instances it would be better to leave the afflicted entirely to themselves, rather than to see them and to attempt to converse with them about their bereavement?"

asked the butcher. "Surely I would," replied the lunatic. "Bereaved people prefer to be alone, and yet if they could see their friends and converse with them on cheerful topics it would be a relief. In my opinion the greatest relief under such circumstances is in seeking new scenes and diversions. While it may seem strange advice, I would advise a husband who is almost insane with grief at the loss of a near friend to go off on a | not to the grain. hunting or fishing excursion. It may not be necessary for him to shock his acquaintances by telling them of his proposed trip. Nevertheless, such a trip would divert his mind, and banish sorrow more speedily than anything I can think of."

"It is certainly the duty of the sorrowful ing 'sack-cloth and ashes' or by continually dwelling upon our afflictions, untilwe are fit subjects for an asylum.

### Rape and its Cultivation.

Rape is a succulent plant belonging to the cabbage family. It grows rapidly, making a large amount of green food, upon which pigs and sheep grow well. To make a success of rape, select a rich piece of land free from weeds. Plow deep, then roll—if not too moist, and harrow till the soil is finely pulverized and well firmed Finish the preparation by running a plank drag over it. Such a seed bed will germinate the seed quickly and enable the plants to withstand dry weather. I prefer to have the plowing done just before sow ing. This will give the rape an even start

Sow with garden seed-drill three pounds, or five pounds broadcast per acre.

When drilled the rows should not be apart. Drill sowing will permit cultivation, which will keep down weeds, conserve moisture and increase the yield.

Where drilled the animals destroy less as they walk and lie down between the rows. If sown broadcast cover with harrow or weeder and roll. In many cases it is well to roll the drill-sowing also.

The season will control time of seeding Do not sow until the ground has become warm .- J. H. Skinner.

### Most Unwholesome.

"I think I'll have some of those crullers," said Jones at the lunch counter; "don't you want some?" "No," replied Smith, "they don't agree with me.

"That so?" "Yes; I couldn't even eat the hole in one without getting dyspepsia."-Philadelphia

### REYNOLDS PEXPERIENCE in PHORTICULTURE.

Intensive Culture.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower. Now that the season of planting and ransplanting has about passed with fruit growers their leading aim should be to promote the rapid growth of trees, shrubs, ines and plants, for if they are stunted in their early growth they never recover. In fact, the coming six months are months of arduous labor, of constant push and ustle with all tillers of the earth, horticulturists especially. Nature causes the growth of vegetation by furnishing the ight and heat of the sun, the gases of the atmosphere, moisture and the plant food bound up in the chemical compounds of the soil, but man can do a great deal towards assisting nature; first, by checking the evaporation of moisture from the surface of the earth; second, by facilitating the entrance of moisture and the atmospheric gases into the soil, by stirring the surface, or by mulching; third, by the lirect application of concentrated fertilizers to the growing plants. The using of every means in our power to push for ward growing vegetation to produce maximum crops has been called intensive culture, although I am not satisfied that it is the best word that could be employed. In planting seeds or in transplanting

trees and plants we are apt to leave the earth over the seeds and roots, compacted, by the pressure of the hands or feet. When rain falls, followed by sunshine the sur-face is apt to bake quite hard, aiding the escape of moisture from below, by capillary attraction, as it is called, and, at the same time obstructing the entrance of air. laden with nourishing gases. Therefore, very soon after planting or transplanting the well-informed tiller of the soil will start the cultivator to mellow, pulverize the crust, following with hoe, or garden rake, to stir the soil near the plants where cultivator could not be run with safety. The rapid and large growth of trees and plants, through the growing season, depends, in a great measure, upon the frequency and thoroughness of this tillage, or, in other words, its intensity. When boy, working upon father's farm, I had a very decisive object lesson of the beneficial effects of tillage. A number of us were engaged, the latter part of June, during a very hot period, cultivating and hoeing corn, when we could almost see it grow, and it occurred to me to test the question of the utility of tillage. I stuck a stake by the side of a good hill in the rows that we had cultivated and hoed and marked the point where a leading leaf, straightened out, reached on the stake. I then went forward a number of rows and stuck a stake beside a hill of about the same size and marked the point that its leading leaf reached. Examining the hills twenty-four hours later I found that the cultivated hill had grown one and a half inches and the uncultivated hill but three-fourths of an inch. I never forgot the lesson which that experiment taught Every close observer must have noticed numerous instances of rapid growth of

vegetation caused by stirring the soil. Again, there is little doubt that we can ncrease the growth of plants by applying upon the surface, over the roots, some easily soluble, quick-acting fertilizer, working it in with cultivator or hoe. In my juvenile days it was a common practice, among farmers, to drop land plaster (sul-phate of lime) upon corn, soon after it came up, before the first hoeing and then again just before the second hoeing. Although sulphate of lime is not considered a valuable plant-food, by scientists, and I go the chief topic of conversation is the they have never been able to determine plums and death of my companion, and whoever I just how it could benefit corn, farmers were perfectly satisfied that it was a great meet upon the street begins at once to conaid to its growth, also to the growth of clover, if not of other crops. I used to test the question, by occasionally omitting two or three rows and observing effects. The effect was certainly quite apparent in the darker color of the leaves and thriftier growth of those rows which re-ceived the dressing. When I came to work for myself I made a little more careful test of the effect of plaster upon corn. I omitted half a dozen rows through the field, both in the first and second plastering, marking the rows with stakes. The plastered rows certainly made a much ranker growth of stalks, but when I came to husk the corn there was no larger yield of ears from the plastered than from the unplastered. Hence I concluded that the effect only extended to the stalks and

We no longer apply plaster to growing crops but there is little doubt that it would pay to apply some concentrated plant-food, nitrate of soda, superphosphate of lime, potash or dissolved bones to growing trees or plants, once, or twice, through the growing season. As a general thing fruit growto dispel sorrow and to be cheerful. We can do the dead no good service by wear-berry, raspberry, blackberry or current berry, raspberry, blackberry or current plants the first and second years, hence fail to lay broad foundations for large yields of fruit when they come to bear. When I was a farmer I used to apply the cleaning of my hen-roosts, as a top-dressing to corn and its stimulating effects soon became apparent. Probably the time will come in this country, when irrigation will be quite generally resorted to by those who resort to intensive culture. Many market gardeners already employ it for valuable crops and, when the demand for food shall become greater than the supply no doubt irrigation will be more extensively practiced. It is pretty hard when a man has been to great expense for fertilizers and seed, in preparing seedbeds and planting seeds, or transplanting plants and in early cultivation, to see them stop growing and shrivel for lack of moisture. Tillage will do a great deal towards conserving the water stored in the soil, but, when, in protracted drouths, weeks pass by without rain and the unclouded sun pours its fierce rays upon the earth, more than twenty to twenty-four inches it seems that the supply, stored in the soil and subsoil, becomes exhausted and if man cannot come to the rescue, the

EXTENSIVE CULTURE.

I am well aware that to practice intensive culture upon large farms requires large capital, beyond the reach of those engaged in horticulture. To successfully practice it the area of horticultural farms growers may be able to make a comfort-

some inquiries about the result of that enterprise. The one who planted the rchard made a failure and it passed into the hands of the mortgagee and is now owned by a New Yorker and worked by a tenant. While other, smaller orchards in the neighborhood were bending under their heavy burdens of fruit, that orchard

done was fruitless.

Our market gardeners are striking illustrations of what can be accomplished by intensive culture. They cultivate but a few acres each, which they manure heavily and till thoroughly and it is surprising what large amounts of produce they take from a few acres. Most of them have large areas under glass, where, during the latter part of winter they start many plants to be transplanted into the open ground, when atmosphere and soil are sufficiently warmed and where they grow many kinds of products in winter. In the autumn the system is reversed, lettuce plants are started in the open ground and before heavy frosts arrive, are transplanted into the green houses to complete their growth in winter. Hence, the Rochester market is well supplied, all through the winter, with tender, crisp heads of lettuce and with bright, spicy bunches of scarlet radishes from the green house, and with parsnips, celery, vegetable oysters, carrots, etc., from the outdoor cellars.

As a matter of course, it requires skill and close attention to keep such vegetables growing in hard freezing weather. The emperature of the houses must not be allowed to fall too low, ventilation must be attended to, and water must be supplied when needed, but the gardener is wble to supply himself with profitable labor through the season when labor, in many vocations, is suspended and his income continues through the entire year. Sometimes, when markets are overstocked with vegetables, profits decline, but, taking one year with another I think market gardeners find their business, although onerous, quite profitable.

The capacity of this earth, on which we dwell, to sustain an immense population, when the junior co-partner in the production of food shall thoroughly understand the climate and soil and the best methods of converting its inexhaustible treasures into nourishing human food is beyond the conception of the most fertile imagination.

THE SEASON.

The vernal season, the last month of which we are now passing through, has been upon the whole a temperate one, no great excesses of heat or cold, although there has been the usual amount of grumbling about the weather. Many gained the impression that March and April were unusually cold, but that was not the case. The mean temperature of March in Rochester was thirty-two degrees, which was one degree above the everage for thirty-one years. The total recipitation of water, in snow or rain mainly snow) was 3.75 inches, which was 65 of an inch above the average for

thirty-one years. The mean temperature for April was forty-six degrees, which was two degrees above the average for thirty-one years, yet most people considered April a cold month. The fact was that although April was a quite unpleasant month with few warm, but many rainy, snowy days, there was but little very cold weather, the lowest temperature was but thirty degrees and that on one day, the second only. The total precipitation was 4.06 inches 1.68 above the average for thirty-one years. The earth was well saturated with water, a fine thing for grass and wheat There is a liberal storage of soil water, to ascend, when drouthy days arrive, to sustain drooping vegetation. Up to about the 20th of April vegetation had scarcely made a start and fruit and leaf buds seemed quite dormant, but by the fourth day of May, the apricot was in blossom and a few days later cherries, pears, burst into bloom; a promise of a fruitful season Apples are yet in doubt. I don't think the Baldwin will bear very heavily, it was so productive last year, but other varieties will probably do better.

### The Servant Question.

A radical change in housekeeping

methods is inevitable. In that change will come the sure remedy for the phase of industrial discontent that we as housekeepers confpont in kitchens. The relations between mistress and maid will yet be wisely adjusted; there will be fuller recognition by each of the rights and duties of each. Reciprocity will be strictly maintained, and domestic service given its rightful and honored place among leading industries. Then housework will attract, and not, as now, repel, capable, intelligent women, without whose faithful service an ideal home-life may not be preserved. How to secure the services of such a woman is question of more importance than any absorbing the woman's clubs at present. How to manage the typical incompetent housemaid, how to train her into comparative adequacy for the place that she will fill no longer than it takes to find something else (almost anything else) to do,

how to train housekeepers, etc.—why not suspend the trite discussion for a while and take up something like this: Is it not imperative that housekeepers unite in making domestic service more attractive to capable and intelligent women?-From "A Composite View of the Servant Question, by Jane Marsh Parker, in Woman's Home Companion.

### A Plea for Historic Spots.

Mrs. Cornelia Cole Fairbanks, newly chosen president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and wife of the gifted senator from Indiana, writes in the May issue of Success a plea for the general marking of historic spots. She says: "The United States Senate has recently gladdened the heart of every American patriot by passing an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars to erect a monument near New York harbor in she is severing the ties that bind him to memory of the Revolutionary martyrs who this earthly life. She removes all fear, lied on prison hulks between 1775 and 1783. Every year some state or individ-ual adds to these monuments, erected to our revered dead, but, withal, it is sad to

think how much yet remains to be done. "Those who have traveled abroad cannot refrain from noticing the infinite pains taken by the different governments to men fought and screamed at its apmark even the temporary residences of proach?"

great men and women. I remember the "Never. In severe sickness death comes must be restricted. While many fruit thrill of pleasure which I experienced in growers may be able to make a comfortable living on five, ten or twenty acres of I saw, on a modest little house, the inland, not one in ten thousand would be scription: 'In this house lived the great able to make the ends meet on 500 or 1,000 American patriot and philosopher, Benja-acres. If many of those who are strug-min Franklin.' I could not help wondergling hard to make a competence on 100 ing if the various homes which Franklin or 200 acres, with doubtful success, would had occupied in different cities of America put the same amount of capital, fertilizers were similarly designated. All over the and labor on one-fourth of the area, they would raise about as much fruit, of much better quality than they now do. The curse of the tiller of the soil, in this country, is an insatiable desire for land. Many have run in debt for more land many have run in debt for more land my mind, it is as great an incentive to my mind, it is as great an incentive to my mind, it is as great an incentive to my mind, it is as great an incentive to my mind, it is as great an incentive to my mind, it is as great an incentive to my mind, it is as great an incentive to my mind, it is as great an incentive to my mind, it is as great an incentive to my mind. when they were not half cultivating what they already possessed. Not many years since a great deal was said about a hundred acre apple orchard, in Western New York. Happening to be in the neighbor.

Still a Necessity.

"Hooray!" exclaimed the optimistic horse, "the automobile won't be able to take our places altogether."

"What have you heard?" inquired the "Why, it says in this paper that the auto manufacturers will still have to use horsehide for the leather finishings."— Philadelphia Press.

### How to Catch Hawks.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

I have seen a number of pieces in your paper on getting rid of hawks, but have never seen the most simple and best way mentioned. Set a few rails on end around the fields, fastening them to the fences by wires or braces, and set steel traps on the ends. The hawks will light on them and be taken. You will be surprised at the number of hawks and owls that can be caught in this way. If small birds spring the traps pack some soft substance under the pan so the weight of the hawk will spring it but the birds will not.-Arthur Thomas.

### How to Avoid Colds.

A woman who for years suffered from violent colds, which several times threatened to end fatally, claims to have attained immunity, by the use of pure cold water as a medicine and an ordinary horse brush, for currying, as a morning and evening exercise. Owing to a severe nervous breakdown, she was obliged to consult a New York physician, famous for his original and simple methods of treatment. After laying down the law on the subject of diet and fresh air, he said: "You will also go to some big department store. and purchase, for 35 cents, a horse brush, with which you will give your whole body a thorough rubbing each morning, before you bathe. As soon as you arise you will fill a quart pitcher with drinking water. and sip it slowly, while dressing. At night, do the same thing over again, omitting of course, the bath."—Washington Star.

### Restoration of Flax Growing.

North Dakota has been experimenting with flax raising. Last year it used some daxseed from Argentina. This year is going to sow 6,000 bushels on 12,000 acres of land. The West may be the means of restoring the flax-growing industry of the country. In colonial and Revolutionary times flax raising was an important part of our agriculture, and large stocks of linen made from flax grown, spun and woven at home were the proud possessions of many a housewife. There is little doubt that this country has great areas of soil adapted to the production of flax, and with the ingenuity that characterizes our people the production of the finest linens here should be wholly practicable -Troy Times.

### Reflections of a Bachelor,

Married men kiss from duty; married women kiss from habit. Whenever you can get three minister ogether, you can get a new funny story. The ancients probably invented a pretty wife for the devil so as to explain why he

was so wicked. A woman is never worried by her big troubles near as much as she is troubled by her little worries. Probably in heaven the women will all talk as nice to the men as they do on earth to their husbands when they have

ompany.

Every man who smokes at home, at some time has found rusty hair pins in his obacco jar .- New York Press.

### Glimpses of Immortality.

with an oculist, says Rev. J. R. Miller, D. D., in American Messenger. Her eyes were troubling her, and she asked him if she did not need a new pair of glasses. He replied that it was rest her eyes needed, not different lenses. She assured him that this was an impossible prescription, telling him a little of what she had to do. After a moment's thought the have less guesswork and more accurate oculist asked her if she had not some farreaching views from her windows. She replied enthusiastically that she had-that from her front porch she could see the heaven and receive inspiration from the noble peaks of the Blue Ridge, and from her back window the glories of the Allephany foothills. "That is just what you want," said the oculist; "when your eyes get tired with your reading or writing, go and stand at your back window or at your front door, and look steadily at your mountains for five minutes-ten will be still better. This far-look will rest your

The friend finds in her oculist's direction a parable for daily life. "Soul of mine," she says to herself, "are you tired of the little treadmill round of care and worry, the conflict with evil, the struggle after holiness, the narrowing grief of the world tired of to-day? Then rest your spiritual eyes by getting a far vision. Look up to the beauty of God's holiness. Look out upon the wider life which stretches away illimitably."

### Dread of Death.

If there is such a thing as being an authority on death, Thomas H. Andrews, surgeon to the bureaus of police and fire should rank high as an expert. In the course of thirty-seven years of active practice he has conducted over 4,000 post mortem examinations and has seen at least half that number of human beings die. He talked freely on the subject of death yesterday, and in a most entertaining manner, if such a paradox is possible. "Death is as much of a mystery to me now as it was when I first saw a human being die.

"Nature is never so kind to man as when ameliorates every harsh surrounding, soft ens every sound and smooths the narrow pathway to the grave with kindly hands. The easiest thing in life is to die."

"In your experience, Dr. Andrews," asked, "have you ever found a case in which fear of death rose to the point where

in the guise of a welcome visitor. On the battlefield or as a result of accident or sudden shock, when it comes to a man swiftly, who but a moment before was in perfect health and who half an hour later will be lifeless, a fortitude which l cannot describe and have never been able to analyze sustains the victim."

"Do men and women of the higher grades of intelligence exhibit any different emotions as death approaches from those gifted with less mental power? Does the professional man or the scientist betray any different feelings or emotions from those exhibited by the day laborer, the peasant or the most ignorant of men?"

"No and yes," was the reply. "The scientist, the man or woman of keen intelligence and trained faculties, unless their lives have been conaptioned for an intelligence and trained faculties, unless their lives have been conaptioned for an intelligence and trained faculties, unless their lives have been conaptioned for an intelligence and trained faculties, unless their lives have been conaptioned for an intelligence and trained faculties, unless their lives have been conaptioned for an intelligence and trained faculties, unless their lives have been conaptioned for an intelligence and trained faculties, unless their lives have been conaptioned for an intelligence and trained faculties, unless their lives have been conaptioned for an intelligence and trained faculties, unless their lives have been considered for the faculties of the faculties and trained faculties.

exhibition of faith in religion and its eachings, are slower to accept ministrations of clergymen and others. The man of low intelligence yields at the first approach and calls for religious consolation.

The reason for this is, I think, that the vast majority of professional men, out-side of the clergy, and particularly doctors and scientists generally are not inclined to believe or accept what they cannot demonstrate as a scientific fact. And yet, as a rule, these men and women willingly accept religious ministrations when death is

only a matter of hours. "I recall an instance during the war. One of the most distinguished men in the Confederacy was brought to me for treatment. I saw at once that his death was a matter of hours only. He was one of the most brilliant and charming men I ever met. I told him that he could not live and asked him if he desired to talk with a clergyman. He replied in a rather careless way that he did not feel disposed to change his views. That death, as he believed, ended all and there was no use of drag-

ging religion in at the last hour. "That was in the morning. He then felt strong and clear-headed. When I saw him in the afternoon he was weaker, and referring to our earlier conversation me that he had been raised in the Methodist faith and that its teachings had left an impress on his mind. He asked me to send for a Methodist clergyman, which I did. When I saw him just before he died he told me what a comfort the talk with the minister had given him and that he now would face death with a braver heart

than he could have done before.
"I merely cite this instance," said Dr. Andrews, "to show that there is nothing which influences a man so much in later life, and even in the death-hour, as the environment and teaching of his boyhood days. 'Jimmy' Logue, the notorious burglar and criminal, told me here in my office that a night never went over his head that he did not kneel down and say his prayers. "Has there ever been any demonstration, physical or otherwise, on the part of

the threshold of death which you could interpret as a positive indication of a "Not one."-Philadelphia Press.

all the hundreds whom you have seen on

### Doctors Agree.

Towne-The doctors have finally agreed upon the cause of Jones' illness. Browne-They've held another consultation, eh? Towne-No; a post-mortem.-Philadel-

### Ten Thousand Murders a Year,

phia Press.

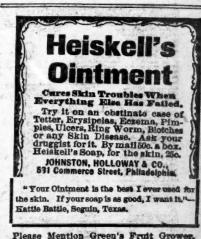
It will be noticed that Texas is responsible for one-tenth of the murders committed in the United States, a fact which disproves the contention of criminologists that crime is in proportion to density of population. It will also be noted that Illinois, with a population of 5,800,000, averages a less number of homicides annually than Mississippi, with a population of only 1,650,000. Vermont, with a population of 350,000, has only six murders a year, while Nevada, with a population of 60,000, has an average of thirty-nine homicides annually. The five New England States have an annual combined average of 248 murders, while in California alone there are 422. With a homicidal record of ten thousand murders a year, the task that is before the church, the school-house, the home, and the State, is big enough to stagger optimism and Christian courage.—San Francisco (Cal.) News-Letter.

### Plod Less-Plan More.

The whole gain of our civilization and of woman's highest welfare lies in making the present need bend to the future require ment, in accepting present loss for future ain, in taking long and longer chances. We women need surely to study these du-A literary friend tells of an experience ties more scientifically, more as a whole, instead of this daily whittling away of our

lives over the separate parts. The great object of life is life restful, strong, beneficent-and we women who desire earnestly "the best things" for ourselves and our households must do less plodding and more planning; less sacrificing and more intelligent contriving; we must knowledge. We need to gird ourselves daily for a climb to the "thinking levels," where we may feel the cool breath of larger view .- Stilletta Paton Burke, in Woman's Home Companion.

Charles Kingsley fought nervousness all his life. Like Martin Luther he trembled before entering his pulpit, although it was largely a village congregation to which he preached. "Whenever," said he, "I walk along the choir to the pulpit, I wish myself dead; whenever I walk back I wish myself more dead." Who that knows anything of a speaker's experience but has walked in Kingsley's shoes? Agassiz told Longfellow of the terrible fear he had when about to begin a new course of lectures at Harvard, and Longfellow himself confesses, "To me the feeling is so extreme and disagreeable that I shall never overcome it, and shall never try to overcome it."--Post-Express.



insis that long under ordinary conditions. First the life of a wagers depends upon the wheels. This one is equipped with our Electric Steel Wheels, with stricking or energyer spokes and wise lives. Wheels any height from 54 to 0 inches. It lasts because time one of the long is not reasonable to the long of long, as re-asting, mits can't error for er poles because long, follows can't rot, well or dry cut, Angle steel hounds.

"THOUSAMBS MOW IN DAILY USE Don't buy a wagon until you get our free book." Farm factings." ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 04 Quincey, Illa

Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower.

topped off attractively. I do not mean

Cups should always be well filled and

If the berries are to go without refrig

Where refrigeration is to be used, it mat-

ters less whether hot or cold. Wet or dry,

provided they are put in the cars at once

and that the cars have been iced long

enough to get thoroughly cold. This is

important. Cars should always be iced

Great "Mastodon Hunting" in

Alaska!

after he had demolished a hotel, several

houses, tossed dogs and horses into the

lone weighed 1,100 pounds. The skeleton,

which is fifteen feet high, is now on ex

hibition. One tusk weighed 217 pounds

The town in which he was killed looked

as if it had been visited by an earthquake.'

Asparagus.

Asparagus is one of the oldest veget-

ables that come upon our tables. It comes,

like some other vegetables which have

also apparently outgrown their indigenous

Greece and other countries bordering on

the Mediterranean gathered wild aspara-

gus for their tables directly from wild beds

ocated on the shore. The only correct

way to serve the vegetable is to examine

an inch from where it enters the ground

and then tie the stalks firmly together,

stand them in a rather deep covered pot

so the extreme tips of the bunch are not

in the water, and let them boil steadily

in this way for twenty to twenty-five min

utes. The asparagus tips by this method

are cooked by the steam. Dish the aspar

Asparagus is sometimes baked with

cheese. Put a layer of grated Parmesan

cheese between layers of asparagus which

has been boiled about fifteen minutes

Cover the asparagus with grated cheese.

Prepare a cream sauce, or, better still, a

good Hollandaise sauce. Pour it over the

layers of asparagus. Add soft bread crumbs and set the dish in the oven to

Asparagus makes a most delicious crean

puree soup. It also makes one of the most

satisfactory salads when it is chilled after

being boiled and dressed with a simple

French dressing. It is served in lengths

never cut to pieces for this purpose. For

oup, the lower ends of the asparagus

stalks, which are sometimes cut off and

thrown away, are cooked in white stock

until tender and pressed through a pure

sieve. This makes a green puree of aspar-

New Books.

PLUMS AND PLUM CULTURE

and indigenous, in North America; with

complete account of their propagation, cul-

tivation and utilization. By F. A. Waugh.

Illustrated, 12mo, pp. 370; cloth. Orange

Judd Company, New York. Price, \$1.50.

American business of fruit growing has

expanded tremendously in recent years,

and with this expansion has necessarily

come specialization. Very few men pre-

tend to cultivate successfully all the fruits

of our climate. Apple growing, grape

growing, peach growing, and plum grow-

ing have become separate industries. More-over, the introduction of thousands of

new varieties, and the extension of fruit

culture to dozens of new States and Ter-

ritories, has made it impossible for one

man to be familiar with all our American

fruits and their various local adaptations.

The book is a complete monograph of

the plums cultivated and indigenous in

North America. It will be found indis-

pensable to the scientist seeking the most

recent and authoritative information con-

cerning this group, to the nurseryman who

wishes to handle his varieties accurately

would like to grow plums successfully. It

is one of the most complete, accurate and

satisfactory works ever written for the

-The forcing of vegetables under glass

during winter months has taken great

strides within the past decade and grown

is yet, however, comparatively in its in-

fancy, and a great increase in the business

is looked for, not only in the number of

establishments devoted to this purpose,

to be forced. One of the latest vegetables

to receive attention in this line is the

common pie-plant or rhubarb. Unlike

most of the vegetables used for winter

forcing, no expensive structures are re-

omplete guide to dark forcing and field

culture. How to prepare and use rhu-

Judd Company, New York. Price, post-

WE LEAD THE WORLD

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UNITED STATES - \$124,497,853

ENGLAND - - - - 117,816,246

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FRANCE - - - - 56,467,000

RUSSIA - - - - 29,550,000

BRITISH INDIA - - - 26,747,000

AUSTRIA HUNGARY - - 25,743,255

BELGIUM - - - - 23,568,000

ITALY - - - - - 20,518,000

FROM THE U. S. TREASURY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Average Ending with

quired.

barb.

See the new rhubarb culture.

By J. E. Morse and G. Burnap

Illustrated, 136 pp., cloth. Orange

but in the kinds and varieties of vegetable

to be a business of large proportion

field of American horticulture.

and intelligently, and to the cultivator who

horticultural literature of America.

This new book marks an epoch in the

agus the instant it is tender.

brown for fifteen minutes.

are served .- Tribune.

ach stalk, scrape it downward from about

-San Diego Evening Tribune.

ver twelve hours before berries are put

with dew, but coolness is indispe

top,

with.

neatly and quickly.

in.-Rural World.

but that good-sized, well-colore

evenly sarranged, be used to top off

Good pickers soon learn to do this

My Compliment.

- We take the "Green's Fruit Grower" And we think that it is grand, And we think that every farmer Ought to take it in the land.
- It will help you plant potatoes, It will help you raise more wheat, It will help you in your gardens And to keep your back yard neat. I am sure this helpful paper
- Will help you to succeed.
  Well, I'll tell you Green's Fruit Grower
  Is just the thing you need.
- It tells you how to prune
  And plant your trees, you know.
  If you follow Mr. Green's advice
  They are always sure to grow.
- And it gives us good receipts,
  Well, they're fine and I declare
  You'll not find a better lot If you hunt up everywhere.
- Sixteen pages has this paper, And on each is something new. If I wasn't a subscriber I'd subscribe, that's what I'd do.

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### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

E GGS FROM WHITE WYANDOTTES Lt. Brahmas, R. C. W. Leghorns and B. B. R. G. Bantams; 15 for 75c.; 30 for \$1.25. White Holland Turkeys, 12 for \$1.50 Julius Mills, Hume, Allégany Co., N. Y. ROSE COMB LEGHORNS, WHITE AND Brown; White and Silver Wyandottes, Light Brahmas; 15 eggs \$1.00; 39 for \$2.00. Rouen and Pekin Ducks. J. W. Cook, Poneto, Ind.

I NSERT YOUR NAME in our Poultry Directory and receive poultry papers, fruit papers, catalogues, etc., every day. Only tencents. Poultry Directory Co., Goshen, Ind.

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OPEN LACED SILVERS AND WHITE Wyandottes. Large size, typical shape bens; moult clear. Winners at Madison Square Garden, Boston, Johnstown and Chi-cago. No better birds in the United Strates square Garden, Boston, Johnstown and Chi-eago. No better birds in the United States. We furnish the best of breeders. Scores of testimonials. Our birds are winning all over the county. Eggs 13 for \$1.00. W. E. Samson & Son, Pleasant Mt., Pa.

GINSENG ROOTS AND SEED FOR SALE —Full instructions on ginseng culture mailed free. Central New York Ginseng Gardens, Scott, N. Y.

RATS-DRIVE AWAY ALIVE. No poison.
No traps; new discovery exterminates them like magic; they never come back; 10c postpaid. Galiatine Co., York, Pa.

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ROSE COMB WHITE, SINGLE COMB White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Eggs 75 cents for 15; \$4.00 for 105. Mr. and Mrs. S. Rider, Maryland, Otsego Co., New York. BUFF ROCK EGGS-30 for \$1.00 after June 1st. Also our this year's breeders for sale cheap. E. E. Lawrence, Box 3, Spafford, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Apple orchard and farmland, seventeen acres; brick house, nine rooms, furnace; also barn. Splendid opportunity for people desiring conveniences of town and country life. Land lying partly within and adjoining thriving town of Bracebridge, Muskoka, Ontario, Can.

155 VARIETIES POULTRY-PIGEONS hares, song birds, Angora cats and pet stock; 84-page catalogue 10 cents. A. H. Nyce, Vernfield, Penn.

90 VARIETIES; CHOICE POULTRY, Eggs, Pigeons and Belgium Hares. All combined in natural colored descriptive 60 page book and mailed for 10c, J. A. Bergey, Teiford, Pa.

PURE ENGLISH PHEASANT EGGS FOR sale: price \$5,00 per dozen. All letters must include stamp. John Wilkinson, Box 25, Birmingham, Mich.

W ITH ABELL'S BUDDING CLASPS any one can bud a tree nicely. A boy will learn more sense in a day with a box of clasps than he would learn in an ordinary school in three months. Send 25 cents for a box of budding clasps, with directions to John D. Abell, Tallapoosa, Ga.

PROFESSOR H.E. VAN DEMAN,
Associate Editor of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER. We have entered into an arrangement with our popular and well-known corre-

ent, Prof. H. E. Van Deman, by which the professor will be more heard from through the columns of Green's Fruit Grower. Our readers have many questions to sak regarding varieties of fruits, methods

of culture, etc., and we do not know of any one better qualified to answer these questions than Prof. H. E. Van Deman.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman:

I think many others as well as myself would like very much to see in your paper a brief description and consequences, of root pruning, its benefits, if any, on pear apples and other fruits.-Wm. H. Crandall, Uniondale, Pa.

Reply: Root pruning is an old theory practiced considerably by fruit growers during bygone times, but very little now, except by fancy amateurs, and especially in hous culture. It has a very material effect upon the growth of the whole tree to have its roots cut back, as must be done in pruning them, because it checks the flow of nourishment from the soil. There are almost none of the practical fruit growers who now believe in or practice root prun-

It is done with a sharp spade and at a time of year when the trees are dormant, usually in early springtime. When a tree does not bear abundantly or is tardy about it, if roots are cut here and there by thrusting the spade into the ground in such a way as to sever a portion of them, it will induce fruitfulness, but at the cost of crippling the tree.

### SHELLBARK NUTS

Prof. H. E. Van Deman: Dear Sir-In reference to chestnut budling I did last fall by using waxed cloth I find by examination later that there is only one living. Two months after budding they seemed to be all right. They died out as soon as the sap left them. I do not feel badly about losing the buds, but do not like to report success where there was failure. I will try again next season a little earlier or later.-Yours truly, Geo. H. Lynn, 84 S. First St., Mer-

Reply: Budding the nut tree is a very lifficult matter. There has been some success with pecans by the use of very large buds set in August and September in the sprouts of large trees where the tops had een cut back to force out new growth. This would probably work quite as well with the hickory, chestnut and walnut. I have known the common black walnut to be budded this way in one instance.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman: My peaches rotted terribly last year be ore they were ready to ripen and we got almost none in good condition. They specked and fell off the trees when they were nearly grown. What shall I do now to save this year's crop?-J. E. S., Texas. Reply: Peach rot is one of the diseases which can be controlled or greatly checked by the proper use of the sulphate of copper. The germs of the disease lie dormant in the shriveled or mummied fruits

hanging on the trees over winter or on the ground, and to some extent on the branches of the trees, and anywhere else that they can find lodgment. Bordeaux mixture is the best of all preventives. There are full directions given in many of the rural papers every year for making it and also in the bulletins of the State Experiment stations and those of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. These may be bad for the asking. It is high time to be spraying now and really should have been begun before the leaves came out. The oftener the Bordeaux mixture is applied the better, but three or four applications are usually enough. There is no use to treat the trees after the rot is running rampant in the orchard. Prevention is the correct theory and not trying to cure after the disease is deeply seated. The good is done by killing the germs before they sprout and take root in the flesh of the fruit.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

In your April number Prof. Van Deman. on page ten, speaks of coal tar as a remedy to keep borers from peach trees. Will you be kind enough to give the amount to be used and the proper way to apply the tar? Also the best time of year to make the application and oblige. merville is in the Menlo fruit district .- S. Robbins, Ga.

Reply: It does not matter so much at what time the coal tar is applied as that the earth be removed somewhat and the tar smeared from where the roots begin to spread out from the trunk up to four or five inches above the level of the ground. If any choice is made of the time it would be during May or early June, in the North, but in Georgia it should be earlier. I have never tested this plan but have heard well of it. It has proved very injurious to apple trees

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

Dear Sir-I would like to have you ex plain how I can tell what kinds of pear trees have perfect blossoms, or are self fertilizers. I have Bartletts, Clapp's Favorite and Lawrence; they do not bear very good, about one-half to one-third crop. I am told they need other kinds planted with them. I notice the flowers have stamens and pistils. Now please explain what kinds are perfect and will all flowers produce pollen that have stamens and pistils. I set Kieffers and Duchess this spring; some say they are perfect in flower and some say not.—W. M., Millburg, Mich. Reply: The cross-pollination of the many varieties of pear and other fruits is now one of the prominent subjects in the minds of the most progressive fruit growers. It is also a matter of the most practical kind; for there are great variations in the ability of certain varieties to produce perfect fruit without the aid of the flowers of

one variety upon another. Botanically speaking, all the flowers of the pear, apple, peach, strawberry and most other fruits are perfect, but from the standpoint of the fruit grower many of them are not. A flower which has pis-tils and stamens both in it is considered perfect, because these are the only two essential organs. This is the case with all those mentioned. But a flower which has only stamens or pistils is called imperfect. This is the case with the corn. squashes, pumpkins and melons and some other things that we commonly grow. The stamens or male organs are in one flower and the pistils or female organs are in the other, but both are on one plant. There are cases, as with the date palm, red cedar, in which the two sexes are on different trees. In either of these cases the flowers are botanically called imperfect,

other varieties, or the reverse, and also

in regard to the potency of the pollen of

and so they are in fact. In many of our cultivated fruits the varelations from the natural types have so changed the flowers that the stamens are almost wanting, or so feeble and imper-fect that they are not able to furnish pol-

emation they must always be picked cool. It is better to have them dry than wet len that will fertilize the pistils. In some cases the pollen will be potent upon the pistils of another variety but not upon

their own. In the case of the pear there has been considerable done by scientists to determine which are the self-fertile varieties and which are not, and other points of like character. It has been found that Bartlett has flowers which are not often fertile within themselves but that their pollen is potent upon the pistils of some other varieties. A list of many of these varieties, with a description of the peculiarities of each has been published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., and may be had upon application, unless the supply of pamphlets is exhausted. Bartlett, Clapp and Lawrence are placed among those that need the pollen of Anjou, Buffum, etc. Kieffer needs the pollen of Garber or LeConte to fertilize its flowers.

Will you recommend places where our Fruit Grower readers can secure board and lodgings at Buffalo, N. Y., during the Pan-American Exposition? Or do you advise that our friends write you for information, or call and see you about it?-C. A. Green.

Reply: They can do either. I think modated in either case -H. E. Van Deman.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

Dear Sir-The April number of Green's Fruit Grower just received. In the "Van Deman papers" appears this: "Procure pounds sal soda, etc., etc." Now, we be lieve here we shall have to use "Bordeaux mixture" for the different "scab" and "fungus" growths and the intention of myself and others was to add Paris green as an insecticide, but it settles so quickly that it is impossible to get it on evenly Therefore, I wish to ask if this "arsenic sal soda solution" could not be used with 'Bordeaux mixture"-one quart to fifty gallons Bordeaux-same as adding it to fifty gallons water and two pounds lime, as therein recommended, both for apple trees and also potatoes, for prevention of blight and the arsenic to kill potato bugs and codling moth worms.—Respectfully, Frank Woodard, Ill.

puicker than Paris green? Reply: Yes, this sal soda preparation of arsenic is just the thing to use with Bordeaux mixture. It will not settle much for hours, even if left unstirred. It will not wash off so easily as Paris green. No lime is needed in case it is used with the above mixture.

P. S.-Would rain wash off the arsenic

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

I have seen an advertisement by Francis Casey, St. Louis, about putting up fruit after the California cold process

which should be very advantageous. I wish to find out what you know about this process, as it certainly must be of interest to you, whether it is a succes or a failure. In the first place it would be detrimental to the fruit canning busi ness and in the second place it would be awkward to lay the matter before your readers and mislead them, toough it he only an advertisement and would not involve any responsibility on your part. I know \$2.84 expenses would bring me

the directions and samples, but your opinion would be worth more to the, as I value your paper very much and I have full confidence in your conscientious editorial labors. I shall thank you for an answer provided you can find time to do t.-Very truly yours, Oscar Gemmer. Reply: This method or any other by which chemicals are put into fruit for preserving purposes is to be avoided as

very dangerous to health. The use of salicylic acid is the base of all these methods and it is decidedly injurious to the human system.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

Do you think it profitable to plant cow peas for fertilizing the ground in a peach orchard? If so, what variety is the best adapted to our climate and how many would you advise sowing per acre?-C. House, O.

Reply: Yes, put in one bushel per acre of the Little Black cow pea and in drills two and one-half feet apart, and cultivate two or three times

### Japan After Our Experts.

Recently the Japanese Governmentthat country buys enormous quantities of obacco from the United States has taken away from us, at a salary of \$6,000 a year, our best physiological chemist who was specially engaged in tobacco research. Not content with that, an attempt from the same quarter was made to deprive us of our next best expert in the same line. The lost man we have been unable to replace, and it is not surprising that we should have felt compelled to apply to Conress for permission to give high o some of our scientists. Meanwhile, we must educate fresh experts, even though we have to do it at our own expense. New York Evening Post.

### Picking Strawberries.

With the boys run out we assign each picker as many rows as it is likely that she can handle. A stake bearing her name is driven down, marking these rows and making them her property during the season on good behavior. If she is expected to bring her own berries to the packing places, she should be provided with a light stand holding eight or twelve quarts. We find that it hastens licking and le ens tramping to have the berries brought in ourselves. This is done on carriers oorne by two men each, and each carrier holding enough for two crates-sixty-four quarts.

With each picker assigned to her rows there is no confusion and no rushing. Knowing that no one can pick on her row except by her consent, and that she will be held responsible for its condition, she not only takes time to pick it properly, but sees that no gad-about tramp

meddles with it. The berries should be picked with stem about three-fourths of an inch long. This stem has wonderful power as a spring to prevent the berries from bruising each other by their weight during transporta-tion. It is best not to touch the berries with the hand in picking. This softens them. It is easy to handle them by the stems alone. The reddest side of each berry should be up. The cups should be The reddest side of

Reflections of a Bachelor.

When a woman can't marry for love she marries for spite; when a man can't marry for love, he marries for ambition. Every woman over fifty years old knows how to boil some horrible mixture of some thing that any man would rather get well

heaped a little, sloping to the center, where they should be highest. Few or no caps should show on the top. Strict inspection both in the fields and at the packing houses should see that Probably the reason why a woman always reads the last chapter of a novel first is because she wants to make sure the picking, etc., is properly done. A scale of prizes to the best pickers has won-derful effect. the man in it gets what he deserves.—New York Press.

### Pointed Paragraphs.

The less you are talked about the less you are abused When a man gets angry his reason takes a short vacation.

Ambition causes a fool to jump at the moon and fall in the mud. Beware of the friend who advises you o go to war or get married. Every time an argument gains you new friend it loses you two old ones.

Praising your rival may be good Christianity but it's poor politics. A St. Louis man has such a poor mem ory that he is constantly forgetting him

In a letter received here from Herman A man is ant to believe that there is sin-Koehler, formerly in the bakery business cerity even in lying when he hears a subn this city and now a resident of Dawson City, he tells of the killing of a masurbanite describing the pleasures winter residence in the country.-Chicago todon in Alaska. Mr. Koehler says: "Up News. on the Forks a big mastodon was killed

### Drink Like a Beast.

air and caused men to run for their lives. He was at last killed by an electric wire The following story is told of the late which he tried to pull down. His skin Dr. Kidd, of Aberdeen, and his beadle. The beadle, it appears, was a victim to he national vice of spirit drinking. He had been many times censured and as many times forgiven, but all in vain, for he frequently fell into his old ways. One day, in a state of intoxication, he con-fronted the doctor, and challenged him in a reckless way to come and drink with him. Recognizing the futility of trying to reason with the man in such a state, Dr. Kidd replied, "Oh, ay, Jeems, I'll go wi' ye, and I'll drink like a beast to "Hooray!" said the beadle, "come along." habits, from the sea. The epicures of

So they entered an inn, that ill-assorted couple, the mark of observation of many of the curious. Jeems started to order a "mutchkin." while the doctor filled a glass with cold water. "Hoots," shouted the beadle, "ye said ye would drink like a beast, doctor." "Ah, Jeems, and so I was the prompt reply; "for ye drinks only what's gude for it, and that's water."-Journal and Messenger.

### Good Common School Education.

Every boy and girl that is educated should be able to-Write a good, legible hand. Spell all the words in ordinary use. Know how to use these words. Speak and write good English. Write a good, social letter. Add a column of figures rapidly. Make out an ordinary account. Receipt it when paid. Write an advertisement for a

Write a notice or report of a public neeting. Write an ordinary promissory note.

Reckon the interest or discount on i for days, months and years. Draw an ordinary bank check. Take it to the proper place in a bank to get the cash.

Make neat and correct entries in day

book and ledger.

Tell the number of yards of carpet reagus, in which a little whipped cream and sometimes half a cup of asparagus tips quired for the parlor.

Measure the pile of lumber in the shed. Tell the largest number of bushels of wheat in the largest bin, and the value

at current rates. Tell something about the laws of health, and what to do in case of emergency. Know how to behave in public and so-A Monagraph of the Plums, cultivated

> Be able to give the great general priniples of religion. Have a good knowledge of the Bible. Have some acquaintance with the three great kingdoms of nature.

Have some knowledge of the fundanental principles of philosophy and astron-Have sufficient common sense along in the world.-National Educator.

### Andrew Carnegie on the First Great Step.

Now, talking about "stepping-stones," it was in this way I had my first great step. was a young fellow, a telegraph operator on the Pennsylvania road, which was only a single track line in those days-by the way, it was a member of this church who taught me telegraphy. One morning everything was wrong. Express trains four or five hours late, track filled up with waiting freight cars. The Superintendent did not come to the office that morning. I stayed there and watched the clock. Finally, I could not stand it any longer; I walked up and down the floor for a while, and then I said to myself, "I'll run the trains just as the superintendent would if he were here, and if I'm dis charged, all right." Then I gave the orders. Shortly after the superintendent came in and said, "Now get ready to wire orders." I said, "I have given the orders. have done what I thought you would have done if you had been here, and all the freight trains are in the yard and everything is going right, and here are all the orders," and I looked at him, and he looked at me, and I thought, well, he will look out for another operator, I suppose, but I can't help it, I did the best I knew. He did not say anything to me for days, and I feared I might get my discharge as a dangerous youth to have around; but I was plucky, and was going to stand it if had been discharged. One day the president of the road, Edgar Thomson, a stately old gentleman, with a necktie like a bishop's, came up and said, "Are you Andy?" I said, "Yes." "Well," he said, "I have been hearing about you. Scott told me last night what his little Scotch rascal had been about."

I saw that the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad were at stake, and I was going to look out for my company, and did not care for anything else. are in the right stick to it. Don't be afraid of your employer. Don't do anything wrong even if he asks you to do so. He will respect you all the more if you stick to the right, and when you get a chance to beat your employer in a discussion upon any matter of policy fight it out with him. He will not say anything to you at the time, but he will go home and probably tell his wife about it—and, per-haps, there is a pretty daughter for all I know. Well, we are all boys together to-

MAKE YOURSELF INDISPENSABLE and your employer will keep on thinking: "I don't know what I should do without Charlie, I haven't raised his wages, but I ought to." Some day he will be detained at home and not come to the office, but will want something from your depart-

ment, and will ask you to come up to his house. Then, you know, you may meet his wife. She has been hearing about Charlie, sure, and will be glad to see you. The daughter, of course, will not see you at all. But— By-and-by he will want

partner, and mind you, Charlie's chances are good. I know two cases in my own circle of friends who found splendid sons-in-law just in the way I've described. The boys tell me that the partnership with the Governor was all right, but it isn't in it with the one with the

I call your attention to several important things which are necessary qualifications for the successful young man. He must be honest, and he must be moral, and he must be sober.

### Friends No Longer.

"I cut his acquaintance," she remarked, "because he paid such a poor compliment to my taste and judgment. "What did he do?"

"He wanted me to marry him."-Philadelphia Times.

### Breach of Promise Unawares,

Last autumn, when a party of Ute I dians attended a certain carnival, a wellknown telegraph manager made small presents to a number of them, giving a panticularly pretty squaw c string of beads. A few weeks later he received from the squaw an elegantly embroidered jacket, and then he learned that this exchange of presents constituted an Indian betrothal. He proposed when he gave the beads, and she accepted by sending him the jacket. The telegraph official wrote at once to the chief of the Utes explaining that he did. not want a wife, that he had already had one, and that the whole thing was a mistake, due to his ignorance. Now he has received a reply saying that all prepara tions for the wedding had been made, and that if he failed to be on hand there would be trouble.-Pittsburg Dispatch.

### Getting Down to Best Method of Teaching.

During January Hon. L. A. Goodman

Secretary of the Missouri State Horticul tural Society, and one of the most successful practical orchardists in the country gave a lecture every morning upon orch arding in Missouri. He tells what varieties of fruit are best adapted to the various soils and locations in the State; how to prepare the land, plant, prune, cultivate and manage the orchard; how to gather and market the fruit and many other de tails connected with successful fruit grow ing. In the afternoon practical instruc tion was given in the orchards, vineyards and small fruit plantations on the experi mental grounds. For instance, the class will go to the vineyard and each student will prune grape vines under Mr. Goodman's instruction until he can do the work rapidly and well. When this has accomplished, pruning apple trees will be taken up and pursued every afternoon until each student is able to prune the trees of various ages, from those to be transplanted to the old bearing trees. In this way peaches, pears, plums, cherries and small fruits are pruned and studied until a correct idea can be gained of how each should be managed. Lessons will also be given in studying varieties of apples, in grading and packing them for market, in building storage cellars and evaporators, etc.

### Value of Flavors,

Chemists tell us that cheese is one of th most nutritious and, at the same time, one of the cheapest of foods. Its nutritive value is greater than meat, while its cost is much less. But this chemical aspect of the matter does not express the real value of the cheese as a food. Cheese is eaten, pecause of its nut pressed by the amount of proteids, fats and carbo-hydrates that it contains, but always because of its flavor.

Now, physiologists do not find that flavor has any food value. They teach over and over again that our foodstuffs are proteids. fats and carbohydrates, and that as food flavor plays absolutely no part. But at the same time they tell us that the body would be unable to live upon these foodstuffs were it not for the flavors.

If one were compelled to eat pure food without flavors, like the pure white of an egg, it is doubtful whether one could, for a week at a time, consume a sufficiency of food to supply his bodily needs. Flavor is as necessary as nutriment. It gives a zest the food and thus enables us to consume t properly, and secondly, it stimulates the glands to secrete, so that the foods may be satisfactorily digested and assimilated. The whole art of cooking, the great de-

velopment of flavoring products, the high prices paid for special foods like lobsters and oysters-these and numerous other factors connected with food supply and production are based solely upon the demand for flavor. Flavor is a necessity, but it is not particularly important what the flavor may be.

This is shown by the fact that different people have such different tastes in this respect. The garlic of the Italian and the red pepper of the Mexican serve the same purpose as the vanilla which we put in our ce cream; and all play the part of giving a relish to the food and stimulating the digestive organs to proper activity.-Popular cience Monthly.

### A Chance to Make Money.

I have been selling Perfumes for the past six months. I make them myself at home and sell to friends and neighbors. Have made \$710. Everyone buys a bottle. For 50 cents worth of material. I make Perfume that would cost \$2.00 in cong stores.

I first made it for my own use only, but the curlosity of friends as to where I procured such exquisite odors, prompted me to sell it. I clear from \$25.00 to \$35.00 per week. I do not canvass, people come and send to me for the perfumes. Any intelligent person can do as well as I do. For 42 cents in stamps I will send you the formula for making all kinds of perfumes and a sample bottle prepaid. I will also help you get started in the business. Martha Francis, 11 South Vandeventer Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

### 400 Bicycles Per Day

Are a good many machines for one firm to ship to its customers. The advertising manager of Green's Fruit Grower recently visited the headquarters of the Mead Cycle Co., of Chicago, who claim to be doing a business of this size. After being shown through the offices, stock and shipping rooms and having an opportunity to see something of their business methods and facilities to handle a large business be could not doubt that they have all they claim. He was so impressed with their honorable way of doing business he asked to see their sample machines and before leaving ordered one sent to his home, more than 600 miles away.

The Mead Cycle Co. have built up this fine mail order business by judicious advertising and by giving each patron liberal value for his money.

They offer to ship wheels anywhere on approval without a cent deposit in advance and allow ten days free trial. They send free, to any address, catalogues with large photographic engravings of their bicycles. When writing for same please mention the fact that you saw their advertisement in Green's Fruit Grower.

### Unknown Refinement.

"While I was over in the Arkansas nountains last winter on a hunting trip my guide and I came across a sugar maple orchard where two men were collecting

and boiling down the sap," said a Memphia "We sat around with the natives awhile and ate maple sugar. When we started to leave one of the men, who had been regarding my tie very closely, asked the guide in a low voice why I wore that rag

round my neck. "That's to keep his nose from bleeding,' replied the guide, who was a man of some humor.

"As we walked away I heard the native telling each other how sorry they felt for me on account of my affliction."—Phila-

### Why Girls Cannot Throw.

delphia Times.

In this, the season of outdoor sports, the boy at school is prone to poke fun at his sister, because she prefers to skip the rope and to deride because she cannot perforce throw a top at all, while he can make his spin every time. And he generally consoles himself for lack of her company b saying that "girls can't throw, nohow." In this he is far nearer right than he thinks, perhaps. Girls cannot throw; at least, not like men can. And they never can. They are "not built that way." When a boy throws a stone he crooks his elbow and reaches back with his forearm, and uses every joint from shoulde

to wrist. 'The boy's arm is relaxed: girl throws with a rigid arm. This is because her collarbone is longer and set ower than is a boy's. This interferes with the free motion of her arm, required in throwing accurately.-Kansas City Jour-

### His Amazed Daughter,

The wife of a Gordon Highlander received some time ago an invitation to visit him at the barracks in Scotland. She did so, taking with her their little six-year-old When they arrived, as it happened, the husband was engaged on sentry duty, and so they could not approach him The child eyed her "daddy" with a rather sorrowful but amazed expression as he paced up and down the square, shouldering his rifle and wearing a kilt. She had never before beheld him thus arrayed. and for a few minutes the spectacle seemed to be quite beyond her: but for no onger could she keep silent.

"Mamma," she said, in a voice that h trayed a trace of childish covetousness "if daddy finds the man what stole 'ees trousers, will he gimme dat little frock?" -Tit-Bits.

### To Live One Hundred Years.

These are Sir John Sawyer's nineteen rules for living one hundred years: 1. Eight hours sleep. 2. Sleep on your right side.

3. Keep your bedroom window open all 4. Have a mat to your bedroom door. 5. Do not have your bedstead against the wall.

6. No cold water in the morning, but a bath at the temperature of the body. 7. Exercise before breakfast. 8. Eat little meat and see that it is well

cooked. 9. For adults. Drink no milk. 10. Eat plenty of fat to feed the cells which destroy disease germs. 11. Avoid intoxicants, which destroy

12. Daily exercise in the open air. 13. Allow no pet animals in your living

14. Live in the country if you can. 15. Watch the three D's-drinking water, damp, drains. 16. Have change of occupation. 17. Take frequent and short holidays. 18. Limit your ambition.

### 19. Keep your temper.-New York World.

Among The Poultry. Growing chicks must be fed liberally. The early market is always the best. No kind of fowls will do well if crowded. Ship the poorest kinds of fowls by them-

winter layers. One advantage in breeding ducks is their freedom from diseases. Poultry cannot be kept healthy on wet ground or in damp houses.

Pekin ducks are profitable, both as market flowls and as egg-producers. The food must always be varied enough to keep the fowls in good appetite. See that all the females in a breeding pen have a uniformity of color, shape and

Foods rich in oil should not be fed to laying hens unless in small quantities of when the weather is very cold. Fowls, like sheep, will eat much waste grain and rid the farm of weed seed and destroy many insect enemies.

In nearly all cases the pullet that gins to lay earliest in life is the one that will lay the largest number of eggs. The heavy setters should have shallow nest boxes and rather flat nests, otherwise there will be many broken eggs. Considering their freedom from disease

and their willingness to consume all kinds

of food, geese can nearly always be made

profitable.

For keeping fowls in good health in small runs their quarters should be kept clean and occasionally be disinfected and the fowls be kept free from vermin. In sending dressed poultry to market care should be taken not to pack it until all of the animal heat is cooled out. See that there is no discoloration of the skin. Linseed meal is useful for poultry. It brightens the plumage, regulates bowels and promotes digestion, but it must not be fed too highly.

Crude petroleum is an excellent disinfectant alone, but using it to dilute carbolic acid is the most economical way of utilizing the acid. Lack of variety in the rations will some times cause the hens to lose appetite. Whenever they appear to refuse food

change the diet. Out-of-door recreation serves a double purpose. The fowls find much food of a desirable nature and get enough pure air and exercise to keep them healthy and contented.

One of the greatest troubles in fee poor grain is not altogether in the loss of nutriment as compared with good grain but in the fact that wor or musty grain causes many of the diseases to which fowls are subject.—St. Louis Republic.

### Free to Expectant Mothers. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to curing

the aliments of women, and relieving clally the pain of child-birth. He has post that it is not natural for women to in giving birth to children and will given a beat which tells. send to all women a book which tell to give birth to healthy children w pain. This book will cost absolutely ing; your name and address sent to H. Dye, 515 Washington St., Buffalo, I will bring it postpaid. Don't wait a but write at once.

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Early, well-developed pullets make good

NOW We have sev we have are desire prices offered, any

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ith the natives awhile When we started to n, who had been re-y closely, asked the why I wore that rag

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### annot Throw.

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### d Daughter.

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levoted his life to curing devoted his life to curing men, and relieving espeild-birth. He has proved rai for women to suffer children and will gladly a book which tells how healthy children without aldress sent to Dr. J. agton St., Buffalo, N. J., aid. Don't wait a day.

### our Werking

Girls.

to the most favored is not always of sunshine, but to the average ork for her living, and, perhaps to others at home, life is often a drag in consequence of illness. drag in the work, especially those are constantly on their feet, are arly liable to the development organic troubles, and should parheed the first manifestations. backache, pains in the lower and lower part of the stomach lar and painful monthly periods.



ess, weakness, loss of appetite The young lady whose portrait we sh herewith had all these symp-

ms, and in addition leucorrhoea, d was cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's getable Compound. First, she a letter to Mrs. Pinkham's lab tory at Lynn, Mass., describing her ble, received in reply accurate intions what to do to get well, and wishes her name used to convince rs that they may be cured as she

The same helping hand, free of arge or obligation, is extended, to ailing woman in America. are sick you are foolish not to get valuable advice, it costs you nothand she is sure to help you. Don't until it is too late - write to-day

Corn Harvester for Nothing! Com Planter for Nothing! Suky Plow for Nothing! SAN IT



THE FARMERS VOICE, Chicago, III.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

here and near my home. This

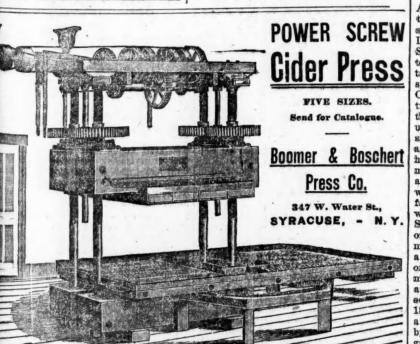
seems well adapted to the raising of all kinds of fruit doing well in this northern belt. Green's Fruit Grower is an inspiration to the grower of fruits. To the whole family it comes as a welcome guest, monthly containing something of interest to every member as it floes. I hardly would venture to suggest any improvement. Should you be guided by the wishes of your subscribers I doubt if you would do as well as at present, something after the fashion of the priest who promised his congregation that when they wished he would give them any kind of weather they liked. The priest never had to try member of his congregation wanted a certain kind of weather to suit his occupa tion and therefore these could not agree what kind of weather to demand of the priest, so the weather question was left to God after that and it must certainly have been the most satisfactory way. Now I am interested in winter apples and strawberries and my neighbor is in cows, another in grain and hay, while others raise vegetables and each would suggest that you rive more space to their special hobbies or branches of farming. Don't worry, Mr. Green, you are doing fine and we all like your paper and shall continue to read your pointers on fruit culture as long as your paper is published and we live to read it I enclose 50 cents for which please send Corsican strawberry plants and extend my subscription one year to Grower. My list of names should entitle me to a few extra other variety) strawberry plants. I have sold nursery stock here in the county six or seven years and know personally nearly every grower of any importance, so if you vish a list of the county growers drop me a line and you shall have the best "we got." Hoping this to be satisfactory, I am, respectfully yours-Oscar E. Lee, Wash-

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

I have used Dr. Kedsie's formula for the past four years, with much better satsfaction than I received from Paris green for all insects that eat the foliage or the fruit. I use a two hundred and fifty gallon tank with Maid force pump and prepare the poison as follows: Two pounds f arsenic, four pounds of salsoda in one gallon of water; boil twenty minutes; then cool and strain into a jug, adding one gallon of water. I first used one gallow or one pound of the mixture to the two hundred and fifty gallons of water and found too strong, so I now use about one pint o seventy-five gallons of water with about three pounds of lime.

I bought my arsenic this year of Montgomery, Ward & Co., of Chicago, for eight cents per pound and salsoda for one cent per pound, making a total of eighteen cents and eighty-eight pounds of lime at twenty cents, making a total cost for 1,100 gallons of thirty-eight cents. If blue vitriol is used would add about two pounds to fifty gallons of water. I have used this formula to my complete satisfaction and should you consider this of value to the readers of the Fruit Grower you may print it. If not throw it in the waste

hasket. In reading your article entitled "A Fruit Grower's Home" I wish to make a few corrections and will say instead of Van Buren County being a section of small fruit farms and berry patches, is one of the best dairy and grain counties in the State. But a small portion is adapted to peaches. Hamilton and Paw Paw townships are largely engaged in grape culture. South Haven and Covert townships are engaged in peach culture. Small fruit is issue in the county and is not grown to any great extent. Although there are a great many city people set-



CORRESPONDENCE. thing here they are buying as many farms

from eighty to three hundred acres as small ones, and a great many get taken in and are greatly disappointed because hey cannot grow fruit on good grass land. Enclosed please find list of fruit growers I will further say that land is cheaper in Van Buren County than any county in southwestern Michigan ranging from \$20 \$100 per acre and any of the fruit farms, except a few small ones near South Haven village can be bought for

We offer our farm of 140 acres for \$100 per acre and is one of the best farms n the county with two good houses, 1,500 peach trees, 600 apples in good bearing fifty plum, 100 pear and small fruit for family use and only one mile from railroad; a fine grove with spring and all in a perfect state of cultivation.-Grant

The cheapest recipe in the world for preventing rabbits, etc., from gnawing trees, as well as to give trees a light color and prevent sunscald is: Mix fresh cow manure to the consistency of paint, sifting in a little wood ashes in the mixture. Paint trees with this-it will stick on like unto "Aunt Jemima's sticking plaster." Takes hard rains to wash it off. Costs nothing and is sure. See?-Truly yours, L. M.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

I will have a large crop of Japan plums (perhaps 2,000 bushels) this season, prin-Abundance and Burbank; the orchard has been liberally supplied with potash and well cultivated and will be ill crop is matured and part of it can be irrigated. The fruit will be (or should be) extra fine. Now, of course, I want to make all out of them I can and thought you being a man of large experience could give me some help as to where I could find the best market. I would like to sell the crop on the trees. Could you refer me to parties who deal in this way? I am a devout reader of Green's Fruit Grower. If it is not asking too much of your valuable time an answer to the above would be much appreciated .- J. Mac Flickinger, Pa. Reply: Plums are often a perishable

fruit requiring careful handling. They must be picked at just the right momen before they are too ripe. If not handled properly the fruit is liable to decay very soon after picking. Burbank, though a valuable plum and a great bearer, sometimes decays rapidly, especially during wet, showery season at picking time. advise you to arrange with some near by canning house to take your crop. Try to sell the fruit as near home as Do not hold the fruit for a high price since if the trees are well laden you will have an immense crop, and a low price will give you good profits. When you contract to sell this fruit make a provision that you will supply if you have it to supply, since it is possible some storm or other calamity may injure the crop or destroy it. Remember that plums picked too soon are of little value, and if picked too late they are of no value whatever since they are not diable to keep. smaller the package the less danger there is of rotting; learn what kind of package and the size desired by the buyer. Corre spond with buyers in various places. cannot tell now where the best market may be this season. You may have to ship to different markets, since no one person may want all of your crop. The successful marketing of large crops of fruit requires some ability. I consider plums about as difficult a fruit to handle

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: As I am a constant reader of Green's Fruit Grower and having enjoyed the editorials. I cannot help but think that many things in the life and tastes of the editor

as any that we produce.-Editor.

are very much like my own.

I was born in Ireland on the 15th of August, 1844. As a child I was very actime the best of tive and fearless, and so met with many small accidents, too numerous to mention. In 1847 my father emigrated to the United States. Now here is where I commenced to show character. My father having a taste for contracting located in Penn-sylvania, near a large mountain in Douphin County, near a railroad that was used for transporting coal from the mines and took the contract to furnish wood for engine use, as at that time coal was not considered good for making steam. At the age of four years I commenced to gather Boomer & Boschert age of four years I commenced to gather huckleberries and after supplying my mother with all she wished I gave many a quart to the engineer and conductor, for which I received many tips. But my father died in 1852, leaving my mother with six small children. We moved to the State of Ohio and commenced the struggle of life. At the age of eight years I commenced as a water boy on a railroad for a gang of twenty men. I carried the water one mile for fifty cents per day. This kept me from school and so changed all my 1859 I hired out on a farm and as I had a taste for fruit I surprised my employer by trimming up his currant bushes. This gave me a reputation, for which I am grateful. In 1862 I enlisted and served two years, ten months and twenty-seven

hop growing, but in 1868 lost all my can ital and \$1,500 besides. Thus, while still single, I made the failure of my life. But having a taste for rural life and not expecting failure I had asked the choice of my youth to become a partner for better or worse for life, I got married, bought

a rough eighty acres of land and con

menced life.

The first two acres I set out to apple trees and made a hog pasture of it. also set some cherries and currents. I will say nothing about my success. But will say the eighty acres have grown to be two hundred and there are twenty-two cows. six head of horses, a number of hogs, sixty sheep and a creamery that makes two thousand pounds of butter a week. All the savings of myself and wife, my old debts paid, dollar for dollar. The only partner is our son, who is now running the farm and creamery and is thirty-one years old. Not like his father, he has a good education. In addition we have city home of ten acres on a hill north and west, one mile from Court House, on which we have six hundred apple trees, three fourths of an acre of Cuthbert red rasp berry, over thousand hills of Loudon raspberries, one hundred berry trees and one hundred plums, six hundred currents. The currents are a border around the ten One-half acre of nice strawberries and a nice poultry plant. Waterworks of our

I have a four-hundred barrel tank on twelve foot tower with a thousand feet of oiping from one and one-half to one-half iches, artificial pond and eight sprayers. I have bought some stock of the Nursery Company and some eggs. The ggs were all right, but the trees were not all true to name. But I would rather be injured than to be bothered. Will simply say I love my rural home on the hill where we can enjoy nature without our neighbor's back yard. We are about two hundred feet above the river that runs through the Gem City, as Baraboo is best known in this locality. I wish Mr. Green could visit my place. I would like some suggestions from him as to further improvements that he could not give without seeing the place. I am an invalid and have not been down town for twelve years and have been confined to the bed for eighteen months, so have to write with pencil. We have flowers of many varieties and a few grapes. The Campbell plants were very nice that we got this spring .- Yours truly .- A Subscriber, Arbor Cottage, Wisconsin.

Your banana apple has come to hand and has been carefully judged. Is this not the same apple that was shown last year from Michigan ?- (Yes, C. A. Green). Your apple was better flavored than the specimen at Philadelphia and it had more of blush. It was exhibited under the name of Winter Banana, which name at my sugng since learned that there was already a Banana apple originated somewhere in New Jersey a few years ago, it was changed back to Winter Banana and so it stands in the report of the society .- F. M. Hexamer.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Dear Sir-I received my premium "Corsican strawberry" plants and although they appeared dry when I got them from my office I took them home and carefully transplanted them in a very nice pro tected place and every one is alive and have from two to four nice thrifty young leaves on them. I want to see how many plants I can raise from them this season and will let you know this fall of my success. Accept thanks for the premium. I also want those pruning shears and will send in my subscription (75 cents) soon and have you extend my trial subscription to one year. I have taken a great many farm and fruit papers and don't see how I have failed in missing for so long a dall. Mich.

### Female Equestrianism.

The Boston horsewomen who ride astride are not the first in that vicinity to discard the clumsy and ungraceful sidesaddle. During the Revolution a woman was often seen there riding in the same manner and was much admired for her grace and elegance. This woman was the Baroness Reidesel, who accompanied her husband, a Hessian commander in Burgoyne's army, all through that dangerous campaign. The army after surrender was marched to Cambridge, and she was the most interesting of the whole number. She wore a dragoon's jacket and galloped through the adjacent country in the abovementioned style. The latter will probably be introduced here, and though it may after-life, as I only got twelve months' not be generally adopted, it will find achooling after the age of eight years. In tion of a woman on horseback in classic days is Virgil's Camilla, the Amazon on the battlefield, but she never could have done such execution on a sidesaddle .-Democrat and Chronicle.

### An Asthma Cure at Last.

It gives us great pleasure to announce the discovery of a positive cure for Asthma, in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanic product found on the Congo River, West Africa. The cures wrought by it in the worst cases are really marvelous. Sufferers of twenty to fifty years' standing have been at once restored to health by the Kola Plant. Among others, many ministers of the gospel testify to its wonderful powers. Rev. J. L. Combs, of prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Co., No. 1,164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of Green's Fruit rarely brutal. But he abused his horse, neighbors about it. You should surely try it, as it costs you nothing.



Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Joseph

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Joseph Weintrob.
From the clouds so dark and threat'ning, Hard and ceaseless fails the rain, Till the sound of pattering raindrops Seems to whiri round in my brain, And taking shape they form in figures, Hovering near to me they seem, Now advancing, now receding, Vague and misty as a dream.
While the raindrops falling steady, With their noisy, cheerless patter, Seem to dampen on my spirits, With their heavy, watery chatter, And I gaze out through the window, On a scene so sad and drear, Looking wistfully before me,
Thinking of those old days dear.
As if in sympathy with my mem'ries, Round the window beats the rain, Hanging there like quiv'ring teardrops, Trickling slowly down each pane.

Then the twilight settles swiftly,
For the night has come at last,
While the clouds grow ever blacker
And the rain is falling fast. Inside the room is darkened, No light to break the gloam, No light to break the gloam,
For my thoughts forever wandering.
With my fancles seem to roam,
Till I leave all else behind me,
And swiftly backward seem to fly
Where I spent life's happiest hours,
Beneath the smiling sunny sky.

### The Power of Imagination.

A TRUE STORY. In "A Journalist's Note-Book" Frank F Moore tells an amusing and interesting

story of the influence of the imagination upon health. A young civil servant in India, feeling fagged from the excessive heat and from long hours of work, consulted the best doctor within reach. The doctor looked him over, sounded his heart and lungs, and then said gravely: "I will write you

The next day the young man received s etter telling him that his left lung was gone and his heart seriously affected, dvising him to lose no time in adjusting his business affairs. "Of course, you may had best not leave important matters undecided."

Naturally the young official was dismayed by so dark a prognosis—nothing less than a death-warrant. Within twentyfour hours he was having difficulty with his respiration and was seized with an acute pain in the region of the heart. He took to his bed with the feeling that he should never arise from it. During the night he became so much worse that his servant sent for the doctor.

"What on earth have you been doing to yourself?" demanded the doctor. "There were no indications of this sort when I saw you yesterday." "It is my heart, I suppose," weakly answered the patient. "Your heart!" repeated the doctor

heart was all right yesterday." "My lungs, then." "What is the matter with you, man You don't seem to have been drinking?" "Your letter!" gasped the patient, "You

said I had only a few weeks to live." "Are you crazy?" said the doctor. vrote you to take a few weeks' vacation in the hills and you would be all right."

rom under the bed-clothes and gave it to the doctor. "Heavens!" cried that gentleman as he glanced at it. "That was meant for another man! My assistant misplaced the

and made a rapid recovery.

And what of the patient for whom the direful prognosis was intended? Delighted with the report that a sojourn in Grower. Wishing you and the Fruit at once, and five years later was alive Grower abundant success.—G. A. Randin fair health.—Cleveland Medical dall. Mich.

### A Real Western Duel.

If Count Boni and the French gentlemen really wish to know how to fight for honreally wish to know how to fight for nonor's sake let them visit Medicine Hat and hear the story of how "Buldog" Kelly and Mahone, the stockman, fought for the first it is only necessary to say of Kelly that once in his life he figured in a celebrated international law controversy which the then Secretary of State, Thomas F. Bayard, ended. His mother was a friend of John A. Logan, and one of his sisters was recently, if not now, a school teacher in this State. Mahone was nothing more nor less than a frontier cattleman. He met Kelly first at Calgary, where, in a dispute over cards, an enmity arose between them. Subsequently they clashed in the Medicine Hat country, and Mahone wrongfully accused Kelly of stealing stock. Kelly would have killed him then and there but for the interference of the Canadian mounted police. Subsequently one of these police suggested to him that he challenge Mahone to a duel, and that they have it or's sake let them visit Medicine Hat and Mahone to a duel, and that they have it out alone. Kelly evidently thought well of the suggestion, for a day or two later meeting Mahone in that isolated and abused town, Medicine Hat, he quietly told him that he would meet him the next morning as the sun rose on the Tortured trail, and prove to him with a gun that he was not a thief. Mahone nodded his head in acceptance of the defiance, and that was

all there was to the challenge. Kelly slept in a ranch house that night, but was up before dawn saddling his horse. He carried for arms two six-shooters and a short hilted bear knife. He rode away from the ranch in the heavy darkness be Martinsburg, West Va., was perhaps the fore daybreak, headed for the Tortured worst case, and was cured by the Kola trail. He was a six-footer, sandy haired, Plant after fifty years' suffering. Mr. heavy jawed, and called "Buli-dog" be-Alfred C. Lewis, Washington, D. C., edi-tor of the Farmers' Magazine, gives simi-an animal of that title and whipped him lar testimony, as do many others. To in a free fight. His courage was extreme

Grower who suffers from any form of and that was the best of evidence that he Asthma. They only ask in return that felt well. He watched the dark hang when cured yourself you will tell your closer and closer to the plain grasses, the stars grow less brilliant until suddenly in A Year of Success.

A Year of Success.

It is too much to expect that all good results to be obtained by a great business enterprise involving the consolidation of numerous private interests should manifest in a single season, but it is already apparent that the management of the success that the management of the secure range of the secure ran the east it was as if a curtain was drawn

sides getting a bullet through his left arm. He, too, intrenched. In a few moments one of his shots cut a red crease across forehead of Kelly and filled his eyes with blood. He wiped himself off and tied handkerchief over the mark.

horse, but in the course of half an hour their ammunition was exhausted, and then they threw their pistols from them and came toward each other, through the grass, with their knives out. Kelly now had two good wounds and Mahone had been shot three times. They visibily staggered as they played for the first chance to close in. At last the knives crossed, and Kelly got the first thrust and missed, for which awkwardness Mahone gave him a savage cut. They hacked and stabbed at each other until neither could move, and the small population of Medicine Hat, getting wind of what was going on, rode out and brought them in for medical attendance. Kelly, besides his bullet wounds, had four teen knife cuts, and Mahone had fifteen They were put to bed in the same room and the same doctor attended both. days they lay almost touching each other and neither spoke. Medicine Hat had been unable to decide which had the better of the fight, and it seemed as if it would be resumed if both lived to recover. But one morning Mahone raised himself painfully from his mattress, and he put out his hand to Kelly and said:

"You ain't no thief. You're game." And Kelly covered the hand with his own and they shook. That settled their feud. They were under the doctor's care for three months, but when able to go out rode away from Medicine Hat together, the best of friends.

That was a real fight, the only kind of a fight that a real man goes into if he is going to fight at all. It was a pity that Kelly did not hold his courage afterward for better uses. He became involved in one of the most brutal murders known to the Calgary region, escaped the hangman's noose by technicalities, and finally in Ne-braska or Wyoming fell off a box-car one night and was ground to pieces by the wheels of a trans-continental freight. Mahone never fought again.-Chicago

The Floor Walker's Close Shave.

"'When in doubt let her alone,' is our

first and most important maxim in regard to shoplifters," said a New-Orleans floor walker of long experience. "It is better to let a thousand guilty people escape and carry off our property with them than to run the risk of making one mistake, and when you hear of a woman being actually taken into custody you may rest assured that she has been under surveillance for days, and that the evidence against her is strong enough to convict a bishop. It doesn't do to jump at conclusions, even when they are 'caught in the act,' as the saying goes, and that reminds me of a little incident which taught me what was probably the most valuable lesson of my life. It happened soon after I went into

the floor walker went on, when I was holding down the job of house detective in a department store almost as large as this. It was my first employment of the kind, and, naturally, I was anxious to show my efficiency; so I was a little disappointed when a month or more went by without giving me a chance to gather in a culprit. One day, when we had a big bargain sale in progress and the store was jammed with people from end to end, I had my attention attracted to a quietly dressed middle aged woman who was wandering from department to department in a manner that struck me as suspicious. At last she stopped before a ancy goods counter, where a number of handsome silver card cases were displayed, and a moment later I saw her pick up one of them and drop it into her pocket. She stepped at once into the crowd, and I rushed after her. I was a little distance away at the time, and the crush was so the hills would set him right, he started great I could not get to her immediately without exciting a panic. Just before I reached her side the young man who managed the fancy goods department squeezed in ahead of me and tapped her on the shoulder. 'Pardon me, madam,' he said, 'but you left this on my counter,' and he handed her a card case, almost the facsimile of the one I saw her pick up. of his class thirsting for each other's gore, that can't be mine,' she exclaimed, looking startled: 'I have mine in my pocket.' The department manager opened the case

### Driftwood.

The railroads of to-day employ nearly 1,000,000 men. To carry a ton of wheat from Buffalo o New York in 1800 cost \$100; now \$1.50. Missouri is the center of a district that produces more eggs than any other part of

In 1820 our cotton crop was 870,415 bales; in 1900 it had grown to over 14,000,000 bales, 90 per cent. of the total crop grown in the world. A good bale of cotton is worth \$60 against the former \$20, and the cotton seed, once a waste, brings \$8 to \$10 to

In 1800 domestic animals were few; today there are 14,000,000 horses, 2,200,000 mules, 44,000,000 cattle, 40,000,000 sheep

and 39,000,000 swine. The early American settlers ate their bread with gravy or sorghum; butter was rare; now America produces one-third of all the butter of the world.

A century ago there were no farms beyond the Mississippi. To-day the wheat grop is 600,000,000 bushels, or one-fourth that of the globe.-Rural World.

Cancer of the Breast.

### BOLD WORK BY CRACKSMEN

Safe of Green's Nursery Co., Blown With Giant Powder, Robbers Escaped. Each was afraid to start out from his

Cracksmen, supposed to be professionals, was done, last night blew open a steel safe in the office of the Green Nursery Company, in Clifton, a small hamlet, twelve miles southwest of Rochester. The robbers escaped with \$200 in cash and stamps, No clue was left as to their identity, says Rochester Post-Express.

The crime possesses many features which smack of the densely mysterious, and the detectives and deputies who have been detailed upon the case admit that they are puzzled.

The headquarters of the Green Nursery Company is at South and Highland Avenues, in this city. The nursery itself s at Clifton. There the trees are reared and the bales made up and despatched. This is a particularly busy season of the year and the large number of assistants employed made necessary the handling of much money. The robbers were evidently familiar enough with the business to recognize this and fixed the time of their attempt to correspond.

The safe steed in the main office. It

is a heavy, steel, proof affair, with a time lock and inside doors. Nearby the office, within 200 feet, the superintendent says, stands a building in which a score of per-

sons were sleeping.
This morning at 7 o'clock, Superintendent E. H. Burson appeared at the office. To his amazement he found the windows and doors wide open. Inside devastation met his eye. The massive steel door of the safe was ajar, the time lock blasted out, the floor of the office covered with papers, and scattered about black particles which were found to be giant powder.

The robbers had climbed in a window,

drilled the safe above the lock, poured in the powder and blown the door. The interior doors were broken apparently with a sledge, although none was found. The safe contained money and stamps and papers valuable to the firm alone. The money and the stamps were carried off. They amount to \$200. The thieves left absolutely no clue.

The peculiar part of the whole affair is the fact that, although the house mentioned above stands so close to the office that voices can be heard from one to the other in ordinary tones of conversation, no one was awakened by the roar of the ex-

The firm has been filling large shipping orders recently and has given employment to many hands, among them absolute strangers. This morning every man showed

A few days ago a safe was blown at Pavilion.

That Springwater calamity by which a father and son were overcome by poisonous gases in a well and perished suggests the simple precaution of lowering a lighted candle down a well of much depth before descending. If the flame is extinguished it is a sure sign there is danger in the air of the well, and means should be taken to get pure air in the hole before venturing into it.

Among the insects, while the perfect state is generally limited to a few months, certain of the bees live for a few years, and the same is probably true of the ants.

E. M. Pennock, of Rutland, Vt., says: "We have used Bowker's Pyrox in spraying our orchards and are very much pleased with the results."

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS TO KNOW

Especially the Ladies. How a Beautiful Head of Thick Hair May be Acquired and

How It May be Retained. Perfect preparations for the prevention and cure of dandruff, falling hair and premature baldness have existed in the past only in

It.

Is your hair falling?

The only way to stop falling hair is to destroy the parasite which causes it.

Cranitonic Hair Food does this, and then feeds the follicles and roots and rebuilds the waste tissue.

The result is a new growth of strong, beautiful, lustrous, thick bair.

FREE HAIR FOOD.

FREE HAIR FOOD.

To convince every reader of Green's Fruit Grower that Cranitonic Hair Food will stop falling hair, make hair grow, cure dandruff and itching scalp, we will send by mail, prepaid, to all who will send full address to Cranitonic Hair Food Co., 526 West Broadway, New York city, a bottle of Cranitonid Hair Food and a trial cake of Shampoo Scalp Soap.

When writing please state present conditions of scalp and inclose a few hairs, of sample from dally combings for free microscopical examination, and mention Green's Fruit Grower. The diagnosis will be sent to all by mail absolutely free.



BASKETS

OF ALL KINDS FOR SHIPPING CHERRIES, PLUMS,

PEACHES & GRAPES.

at the Lowest Prices.

Sodus, N. Y. 

# PRICE.

QUICK SHIPMENT CUARANTEED. We have several car-loads of surplus fruit trees for sale which we offer at half price, boxing free. The varieties we have several car-loads of surplus fruithrees for sale which we ofter at half piece, boxing free. The varieties we have are desirable varieties such as we catalogue and propagate, but we cannot guarantee to any buyer, at the prices offered, any particular varieties. If you order this surplus stock, please state whether you want peach trees, plum trees, cherry trees and so on, leaving the selection of varieties to us. You may state the varieties you prefer, and we will come as near supplying those varieties as possible.

NOW IN COLD STORAGE CELLAR, DORMANT.

OUR SURPLUS AT THIS DATE CONSISTS OF Dwarf Pear Trees, Standard Pear, Sour Cherry and Medium sized Peach Trees.

A GOOD WAY TO ORDER

to send \$5.00, \$10.00, \$20.00 or \$50.00 and ask us to send you the value of that money in surplus stock. In this way you will get the best bargains.

Remember all this stock is offered at half price, and no charge for packing.

All stock is dormant, being stored in our cold cellars.

Do not delay a moment if you want any of this surplus stock. Address

CREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.



### Gowns and Golden Girdles.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by

It is pretty, it is manly if the example of Jesus amounts to anything; it is religious; it is even heavenly to wear a gown, especially a white one with a golden girdle; and such a form of costume is peculiarly opriate for Sunday and public wor ship. All these are such plain facts that they may be called axioms, which are self-evident and therefore incontrovertible truths or propositions. A careful study of the characters of such prominent persons as Joseph, Solomon, Daniel and Jesus lead us to infer that the love and desire for such apparel is a natural one and closely connected with the highest aspirations of humanity. And yet, notwithstanding all this, the evangelical Protestant, Christian press and pulpit of our times, which claim to be foremost leaders in promulgating and disseminating Christian thought, principles and truths, seem to the writer as exceedingly averse to calling the attention of prodessed Christians and the world at large to this topic. And they usually reject communications upon the subject with utter silence or the most trivial and flimsy ex-

The writer has not the remotest idea that if Jesus had lived here in this land in recent years he would have worn such clothing as he did when on earth, for the presumption is that he would not. He ressed like others in his station in life then and by that we infer that if here he would do so now. And we may conclude that when he took up his special mission he wore the attire of a teacher in exchange for that of the simple carpenter which he had used in previous years. He was in no sense a dress reformer; he had a higher mission to fulfill, a greater work to do. And he made very few remarks about the styles and fashions of those days which have come down to us. He denounced the pompousness of the scribes who liked to go in long clothing, probably trailing gowns, and to sit in the highest seats in the synagogues and the most honorable seats at feasts, and he told his hearers that those who wore soft clothing were most likely to be found in kings' houses. Of John the Baptist, it is said: "He was clothed with camel's hair, and with a girdle of a skin about his loins;" but we have no such definite description of the costume of Christ, probably because he conformed to the usual custom of his time. And from that example we may conclude It to be the wisest thing, as a rule, for us to do. If he had any preferences of his own he kept them to himself. But it was not always so, for we find by reading Rev. 1,13, which is his last recorded appearance to man, and when he was perfectly free to dress exactly as he chose, that he was clothed with a garment down to the foot girdle. It is not stated there that his dress was white, but in the light of other Biblical passages we consider that it was beyond the shadow of a doubt. If so, a white robe or gown and a golden girdle should be considered as the actual standard Christian costume; and it is a strong desire to have it known, understood, recognized and acknowledged as such which has arompted me to write this article. We have no means of knowing how

many of our half of humanity have a heartfelt desire to wear such a form of clothing even on the most suitable occa-The real, actual difference between the wise man and the fool is that th wise regard the time and do what is best under the circumstances, while the fool regards not times and seasons; and it is that principle which actuates people of ordinary common sense in their conduct through

The writer of Ecclesiastes says in one "Grant unto thy soul her desires and she will make thee a laughing stock unto thine acquaintances," which I have not the least doubt, judging from my own experience, is all very true. And it is that principle, which the Creator placed in our minds, that keeps us from presenting our individuality in uncanny ways. It is a balance wheel for society and does much to keep the social machine running at a steady gait, but it does very little often times to keep it from going wrong. It may prevent individual sins against the community, but it is largely responsible for the sins of the community against the individual. It is an old saying that, "It is easier to face the cannon's mouth than to bear the shafts of ridicule." If that be true not those alone who seal their life work with their blood deserve a martyr's crown. And the unflinching courage of Dr. Mary Walker, for instance, should receive our approbation aithough we may no admire her taste. And, besides, we are creatures of custom and conventionality to such a great extent we really need object sons like Dr. Mary Walker gives to ow us just where we are.

In no other way can we really under stand what and how much we gain or lose appearance by graceful or inartistic eigthes, and also the effect of clothes on baracter, and our curiosity is great to w if it be possible for woman to be manly in pantaloons or for a man to appear manly in petticoats. But really we are not obliged to depend upon such tare, isolated and far-fetched examples as Walker, in our study of the racial efet of clothes, for we have just as prominent examples all around us, only they are all of the male sex: for a man who has en off all the marks which the Creator placed upon his face to distinguish him from a woman-what is he in appearance there really the fascination in such a per on that we find in the average woman? If not, what is wanting must be the effect

Now we take a look from another stand nt, though at the same sex. We have the bishops, rectors and vested choirs in stic churches all about us, and we see them in costumes designed espe-cially to embellish man and to dignify his office and his employment, which may be considered the highest known to man. If we have had sufficient association with th sights to allow the movelty to pass off we may consider the aesthetical and moral effect of reasonable drapery upon those wear it and their associates and to. whether it is in reality elevating or legrading. It is simply a proposition to the privilege of using such forms of attire by the lay masses of men and over that we are presenting at this time, for Sunday and other hallowed occasions.

If sundient clothing to cover and me

gravitate at last to such a form as knit union underwear, and put on more or less thicknesses as the temperature requires; simply coloring or otherwise decorating it according to the fancy or fashion of the But, after all, perfection in this world is very rarely absolute, usually only relative. The costume mentioned might permit perfect freedom of motion and also cause an equal temperature, but the wear would be so unequal that it would be soon spoilt at elbow, knee and other corners. We men have very little occasion to trouble our brains about clothes. All the thinking, planning and work have been done by the artist and the tailor; some one originates the style and we take it as offered, pay the bill and all the bother is over. And most of us are happy in the thought that the men have had so much more wisdom than the women in such matters, that after all her trials and vexations we are more comfortably and conveniently clothed than she can hope to be. But every mother who has had charge of the clothing of a family, knows that some thing can be said on both sides, and that boys' pants are as hard to keep in presentable shape as girls' skirts and that, given the same material, one skirt will outwear two waists or jackets, and one jacket will outwear two pair of pants, which shows that although skirts may not be as convenient as trousers they have the advantage in the matter of wear; but that natural advantage is usually offset by the

use of frail, flimsy material. I had no idea when I began this of writing such a long, rambling, philosophical dissertation on dress, and I remember well a remark once made by my saintly father: 'Anything but dressing a man in petticoats." But if there is any truth in our religion I am confident that he has been wearing a white robe and a golden girdle for more than twenty years in that blessed land, the Christian's promised home. And if such a costume is becoming to a man there ought in reason to be times when it is also becoming here. If, therefore, you ever see a man in such apparel at church. on the street, in a trolley car or elsewhere in religious seasons don't think of him as crazy, drunk, or even eccentric, but rather fashion of this world the pattern shown by the world's Redeemer.

### Russell Sage as a Wit.

Russell Sage's Yankee ancestry reappears in his face, figure, speech and thought. Once, when Manhattan Elevated stock was below par, someone asked him his age. He smiled, answered, and added: "But like the Elevated, I propose to go above a hundred!"

To an impertinent friend, who asked what was the most philanthropic way of using a large fortune, he replied: "Keep it constantly active, in order to

give employment to the largest number of human beings." When he gave Sage Hall to the Troy Female Seminary, someone said:
"Why didn't you present it to some

nen's college?" Mr. Sage responded quickly: "The women needed it the most."-Frank Leslie's Monthly.

Sarah Bernhardt's Balm of Youth

The vonthfulness and vivacity of the famous French actress, Sarah Bernhardt, 2824 Woman's Wrapper has been the wonder and admiration of the public for many years. There is probably no woman before the American public to-day who takes greater care of her-self than Madame Bernhardt. Writing in the Ledger Monthly for April, Stells Stuart says that a sponge bath, which affords exquisite refreshment to tired muscles and jaded spirits and is an excellent preparation for the evening toilet, is used regularly by the talented French actress, and is said to be a potent auxiliary in preserving her apparently perennial charm. It consists of:

Spirits of camphor...... 2 ounce Spirts of ammonia...... 2 ounces Sea salt...... 5 ounces Boiling water......to make one quart Agitate thoroughly. Rub into the skin with the bare hands. It is excellent to bathe the neck and shoulders before donning evening dress.

### A Lucky Dog.

The late Ellen Griffin, who bequeathed \$10,000 for the care of her pet dog, was he granddaughter of George Griffin, who in his day was one of the most eminent lawyers in this city. He held this distinction at the time of Dicken's first visit to America and was introduced to the young author, who said that George Griffin reninded him of his ideal Mr. Pickwick more than any other man he saw in America. He simply meant that genial and kindly old age which the great lawyer than presented. The granddaughter howed this same kindliness in her love for her dog, for which she provided in so countiful a manner. An animal Indeed takes an equal hold on human affections and even the misanthropic Timon ex-

"I do wish thee a dog That I might love thee."-Democrat and

The religious ideas of Socrates were no loubt the sublimest that mere philosophy ever developed; but in these there was no ncy. The views of Socrates soon dissolved themselves into a variety of schools. The Epicureans were the rankest materialists. Matter and its forces account for all things. Out of the same Socratic system came the Stoics. Al-though they recognized a supreme being, they saw a supreme purpose in nature and adjustment to this purpose is the end of life. So that in the end "self-mastery was the god they worshiped.

### FREE A NEW CURE FOR

Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.



For the convenience of the ladies in the homes of our subscribers we have made arrangements with one of the largest and most responsible manufacturers of patterns to offer some of their reliable patterns at the nominal price of 10c. each. We have tested these patterns and take pleasure in ecommending them to our readers.

New patterns and only the latest fash-ions are offered each month. For 50c. we will send you any three of the patterns described and illustrated below and Green's Fruit Grower one year.



12 to 16 years. 3818 Misses Princess Skirt, 12 to 15 years.

3818 is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14, and 16 years of age.

For a miss of 14 years 8½ yards of material 21 inches wide, 7½ yards 27 inches wide, 6½ yards 32 inches wide or 4½ yards 44 inches wide will be required.

No. 3703 is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years of age.

For a miss of 14 years 3½ yards 32 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1 yard of silk or velvet 21 inches wide for girdle and coliar, will be required.



3827 Surplice Waist,

32 to 40 in bust. 3824 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 3824 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

To be made with Short Train or Floor Length, Full Length or Elbow Sleeves. For a woman of medium size, 10 yards of material 27 inches wide, 9 yards 32 inches wide, or 5% yards 44 inches wide, will be required, with frill at lower edge 8½ yards 27 inches wide, 7% yards 44 inches wide without frill.

3827 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

For a woman of medium size, 3½ yards of material 21 inches wide, 3½ yards 27 inches wide, 2¾ yards 32 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches wide, will be required.



3813 Misses' Waist, 12 to 16 years.

8818 is out in sizes for misses of 12. 14 and 16 years of age.

For a miss of 14 years of age 3 yards of material 21 inches wide, 2 yards 32 inches wide or 134 yards 44 inches wide will be required, with % of all-over lace and ¼ yard of bias panne, to trim as illustrated.



and 30 inch waist measure.

For a woman of medium size 6¼ yards of material 21 inches wide, 5¾ yards 27 inches wide, 4¾ yards 32 inches wide, 3¼ yards 44 inches wide or 3⅓ yards 50 inches wide will



Shirt Waist. 10 to 16 years.

23 to 30 in. waist.

3826 Tucked Skirt

required, with 10 yards of applique, and lace squares according to size to trim as illustrated.

3828 is cut in sizes for Misses of 10, 12, 14 and 16 years of age.

For a miss of 14 years of age, 2% yards of material 27 inches wide, 2% yards 32 inches wide, or 2% yards 44 inches wide, will be required, with 2% yards of embroidered insertion and 2% yards of edging to trim as illustrated.



To get BUST measure put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms. Order patterns by numbers, and give size in inches. Send all orders to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

### The Family Library.

The library is now within the reach of all classes. Competition between the publishers and the multiplicity of authors has forever banished the day when a small volume was a luxury, and the book-stalls have placed treasures of literature where the poor may reach them. The poor in purse may become the rich in spirit. Books are so cheap that they often materialize in the hands of those who love them; and sometimes the possessor hardly knows how or whence they came. So the library has not only become a feature of the home, but a necessity. The collection of books is bound to be made. It comes without effort, There is always room for one more book, and the first thing you know there is a caseful, and by and by the case runs over and another case materializes from somewhere. Maybe the family carpenter nails it together, and some one else gives it a coat of paint; later on the books crowd that case; finally there is a roomful, and lo! you have a library. You make room for the books you love.—Haryot Holt Ca-hoon, in the Woman's Home Companion.

### Agricultural Item.

How a little farm well tilled pays is told by a writer in Farm and Home as

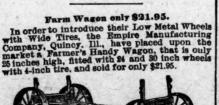
"Three years ago I sold a farm of 200 acres that was heavily mortgaged, and out of my equity I bought and paid for a fifty-acre farm, with fair improvements, and I think it was the best trade I ever made in my life. We have four in the family, do all of our own work, get much larger yields from the small fields in proon than I did from the large ones, and having less land to cultivate I can give more attention to cows, hogs and poultry, which I find pays better than drowned-out or dried-up crops, and since we have no hired help or interest to pay we are living comfortably and can succeed in 'hanging on' through about as hard times as anybody can. For a moneymaker, to say nothing of the greater comfort in living, I vote every time for a small farm paid for against a big farm

### Cenant Farming in The United States.

One of the less conspicuous facts that are discoverable in the census reports that are issuing from Washington is that landordism and tenant farming are increasing with surprising rapidity in some of the agricultural sections of our country. While the new conditions thus revealed are capable of two widely different interpretations, one of those possible meanings is such as to make the general fact not altogether pleasant to contemplate. The change that has brought about this conthe last twenty years, though it has been most rapid, as the census figures show, during the last ten. The percentage of farms worked by tenants instead of owners has increased largely in all parts of the country except the extreme west. the whole country, for the last decade, the number of such farms has increased nearly twice as fast as the population of the nation, twice as flast as the number circulars. of farms worked by owners and four times as fast as the purely agricultural population. Commenting on this fact. Mr L. G. Powers, the chief statistician of the agricultural division of the census, maintains that it really shows not a degradation of the rural population, but an unlift ing of it. To some extent that is probably true. In the south, as is well known, many negroes and former farm hands, as well as some farmers' sons, have in late years ttained to the ability to hire farms to work for their own profit, thus rising considerably in the industrial scale. This would account for some of the increase in enant farming in a way that would make it a pleasing rather than a disturbing and must handle with care at every stage, fact, though, of course, it may also be said that if circumstances had been more favorable these same men might have become farm owners, as was the custom with the young men of earlier generations

and so have risen still higher in the scale But this will not account for all the increase, especially in other sections of the country. To whatever extent the army of tenant farmers has been recruited from the ranks of wage-earners, whether urban or rural employees, it is a matter for sat-isfaction. But to the extent that it includes those who have sunk from the condition of ownership or who might have be come owners, the change is not a health ful one for either them or the country as whole. Perhaps when the complete cen sus figures are available it will be possible to separate the two classes and so secure surer interpretation. But we know already that in certain parts of the country, at least, the change that is taking place is not a wholesome one. In the middle west, for example, many farmers are moving into the towns and, apparently finding it impossible to obtain ready pur chasers for their abandoned properties at the prices they desire.-Providence (R. I.)

Never belittle your own acts. People are very apt to take you at your estimate. Some men find it so hard to get enough to drink that they don't bother about any thing to eat.



About Spraying Fruit Trees. The illustrations in this article are re-

roduced by Green's Fruit Grower from bulletin 188 issued by Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y., which has just been received. The cut of two-wheeled outfit can be made by almost any fruit grower. All you have to do is to fasten your spray pump and barrel on top of a frame, after attaching two old wheels which can be found about any farm or blacksmith shop. You will need to go to a plumber to get a pipe fitted with two, three or four outlets attached, each outlet to be three and one-half feet apart so as to spray the rows of strawberries or potatoes or whatever you may have to spray. The pipe



from your spray pump is attached to this spray outfit which is located at the rear of the cart. A man working the pump forces the spray which falls upon the rows of plants.

The larger cut showing four-wheeled wagon, illustrates the method of using raised platform over a barrel so that the of high trees. If you have large orchards to spray. I recommend that you use a larger wagon and a larger platform.

We advise our readers to send to Cor-nell University, Ithaca, N. Y., for this bulletin No. 188. It is sent free to all. "In this calendar it will be seen that some applications are in parentheses these are the ones that are least important. The number of applications given in each case has particular reference to localities in which fungous and insect enemies are most abundant. If the crops are not troubled when certain applications are advised. it may be unnecessary to make applications at these times. It should be remembered that in all cases success is dependent upon the exercise of proper judgment in making applications. Know the enemy to be destroyed: know the remedies that are most effective; and apply them at the proper season. Be prompt, thorough and persistent. Knowledge and good judgment are more necessary to success than any definite rules. Spraying is an insurance. Spraying is no longer an experiment. It



s an accepted practice, as tillage, pruning and fertilizing are. It may not be neces sary to spray every year, but the farmer should be prepared to spray every year. In case of doubt, spray.

See that pumps and rigs are in working order before plowing time comes. Order your materials. Pattern after the bugs:

There is no one best pump or nozzle. There are best devices for particular kinds to be sprayed, the kind of spray to be used, the extent of the operations. a good pump, one that works easily and smoothly and is strong enough to make a fine spray when two lines of hose and four nozzles are used, if it is designed for field work; it is economy in the end. Look over the agricultural papers for advertise-

nents of spraying outfits and write for

### Why Newly Transplanted Trees Die.

It has been claimed that not half of the trees sold by nurserymen live to make a bearing orchard. This may or may not be true. I think it paints the picture too

There are nurserymen who are not as particular as they should be in handling trees. Some men are very easy about everything. A nurseryman who hopes to succeed must be on the alert to protect his trees from frost, from wind and sun, from planting until the arrival at the home of the planter. The anxious nurseryman often shortens his life by his efforts to lengthen the life of his products.

While there are instances where trees do not arrive at the planter's home in good condition, and this may be one cause of failure, there is no doubt that the prime cause of failure is the lack of experience on the part of the planter.

Thrifty fruit trees should live when transplanted and make successful orchards. If they do not, something is wrong somewhere. Surely the season has much to do with success. If summer comes quick on the heels of winter, accompanied by dry weather and hot winds, success will not be so certain. Particularly is this the case with strawberry and black-cap raspberries and other delicate items. Possibly the prime cause of failure in

transplanting trees is that the tops, that is the branches, are not cut back sufficient when planting is done. Remember that a tree sent from the nursery has perhaps a thousand buds on its branches. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that if half these branches are cut away, leaving only five hundred buds, those remaining will start more successfully than if all were allowed to remain. As a matter of fact five or six buds on the top of a tree are sufficient to form five or six branches; therefore no harm can be done if the top of all fruit trees were cut back so as to leave only four to six inches of each branch projecting out from the body of the tree, but if the branches are cut back one-half their length it will help them much in the ordeal of transplanting.

Planters of peach trees invariably cut away every branch close to the trunk and head back the top so that after plant ing the tree is only two feet high, without

Rose bushes should be cut back severely never leaving more than one foot of cane and only one good strong cane. The same may be said of grapes, as has been said of roses. Raspberry and blackberry plants hould be cut back to one foot.

There are some ornamental trees which will not bear cutting back, among them being the Out-leaved Weeping Birch. Maples, elms and others of that class can be cut back severely. If all the branches



### \$5.00 Compressed Air Sprayer for \$3.75

It is admitted by all classes of fruit growers and farmers that my 5 gallon compressed air sprayer is the gallon durable made. This reduction is made for a limited time only. Take advantage of the liberal offer-it; be your last opportunity to get the sprayer at the reduced price. \$8.75 for galvanized steel, \$5.00 for cop Will throw a good stream 25 to 30 feet. Good pressure 20 to 30 minutes. The tailest fruit a can be sprayed. Order to-day. Salary to reliable men. Address MARTIN WAHL, Rochester, N. Y.

were removed and the top cut off abruptly at any height the tree will succeed. remember when a boy digging maples from the forest, which were twelve feet high and branched at the top, I sawed those trees off at the top, leaving only a straight pole, six to eight feet high. These

trees immediately formed a handsome top, although there was not a branch to be seen upon them when planted. Trees should be planted in finely cultivated soil; likewise fruit plants and ornamentals. It sometimes happens, however, that it is desirable to plant these in a grass plot or other ground that is not cultivated. When this is the case dig a larger that moment, and the bird did not hole for the roots, and when the roots are partially covered spade still further away on the borders of the excavation, thus loosening up the ground and leaving the soil in the vicinity much in the condition of cultivated land. You can see at a glance that if you simply dig a small hole in the hard soil and plant your tree there without loosening the adjoining soil the tree has small chance of living. A hard dry soil bordering the place where the tree was planted quickly absorbs the moisture of the soil about the roots and

the tree perishes. I notice in the public parks of Rochester, where valuable trees have been planted and where each tree is expected to represent hundreds of dollars, that the soil over the newly transplanted tree is mulched with four to six inches of hay or straw for a distance of three or four feet on every side of the tree, making an expanse of five or six feet in diameter thus heavily mulched. Can you not be convinced of the superior opportunity of a tree thus carefully planted and mulched over that of a tree planted in a small hole dug in the hard soil, or in a grassy

plot? Newly planted strawberries often perish owing to the fact that the ground is not made fine enough or firm about them after planting. When not fine or firm the wind penetrates the soil and dries it out, and the plant is not in the natural condition in which it was before it was disturbed from its bed. Be careful to pack the earth firmly about every newly transplanted tree, particularly that which is irst placed around the roots. The earth last placed on the surface may be left loose. It is not too late now to cut back the branches of newly planted trees, etc. Note-The above originally appeared as an editorial in Green's Fruit Grower. To

### day we find it republished in a Missouri paper without any specific credit. republish since it is so timely.

The Dispersal of Animals.

The manner in which animals may be conveyed from one area or region to another by what may be called chance agencies has always formed a subject of much interest in the eyes of the naturalsts. The same opinion may be expressed of the dispersal of plants. Darwin found over eighty seeds in a little clod of earth attached to the leg of a migrating bird, and we can readily imagine how such agencies serve to widen the distribution of life. Sir C. Lyell gives an instance of pig-an animal popularly believed to be anything but an adept of swimming-being found far out at sea bravely making its way toward some haven of rest. Such animals as tortoises may easily be conveyed on driftwood over long tracts of cean. A recent report of the Indian marine survey gives a case in point. A temale leopard was brought down the Moulmein River, and came aboard a cargo steamer. Then she swam to land, and was thereafter dispatched. Snakes were also found on the floats of the paddlewheels of the surveying steamer, having been carried down by the flood. A lucky settlement in a new territory thus implies the extended distribution of a race. It is interesting to note how greatly what we may call chance may influence the extension of life over the earth's surface.-London Chronicle.

For the land's sake use Bowker's Fertilizers. They enrich the earth.

### Where She Drew the Line.

Mrs. Styles-"Are you going out on yo rheel to-day, Bridget?" Bridget-Indade, I'm not, mum; I'd not reak the Sabbath day, mum." "I'm glad there's something you're not going to break, Bridget."-Yonkers States

### A Thing Worth Knowing.

No need of cutting off a woman's breast or a man's cheek or nose in a vain attempt to cure cancer. No use of applying burning plasters to the flesh and torturing those already weak from suffering. Soothing, balmy, aromatic oils give safe, speedy and certain cure. The most horrible forms of cancer of the face, breast, womb, mouth, stomach, large tumors, ugly ulcers, fistula, catarrh; terrible skin diseases, etc., are all successfully treated by the application of various forms of simple oils. Send for a book mailed free. Finest Sanitorium in the country. Addiress Dr. B. F. Bye, Indianapolis, Ind. (Cut this out and send to some suffering case.)

### Arrival of Hermit Thrush,

Sir: I heard the first song of the mit thrush vesterday morning at 7 on the Warner tract, which lies bet Highland park and Mt. Hope ceme opposite my home. I was reading morning paper when I heard the which I was anticipating, since I heard the hermit thrush on this spot about this season during the past years. I rushed to the door expecti hear the thrush sing again, but a gan that moment, and the bird did not again, it being very timid. I did not the thrush sing again yesterday, and i tated about reporting its appears thinking that I might have been mis but this morning at about the same ho heard it again.

Last summer, "Spendthrift" called atte tion in your paper to the report that hermit thrush was nesting in Highla park, casting suspicions on the truth ness of this report, since Spendthrif not think it possible that this bird, w isually frequents the wildest and mo ecluded retreats, should be seen and hea so near a large city. But I can verity report. The hermit thrush is here, vidently to remain if he is not mole this being the third year I have discov his presence and heard his song. familiar with this bird and cannot be taken. John Burrows has said that song of the hermit thrush is the swe sound in nature.-Charles A. Green. Rochester, N. Y., April 25, 1901.

### About Planting Trees.

Trees about a country place are gent ally planted singly or in rows. Now t is not nature's plan which we are so sirous of following, says North America Horticulturist. Nature abhors straig lines, and if left to herself will soon re edy these works of man which give st ness to an otherwise beautiful landsc A few groups of shrubs, judicious laced against a dwelling, produce a mo charming effect, but you must exerci careful judgment, so as not to shut light from the windows, or produce other undesirable effects. In the curr of walks and drives, and at inter along them beds of shrubbery should placed, but never in regular or geome cal designs. The borders of the plat

should also be treated in the same man Trees should be planted in groups three, five or seven, and seldom singly, in groups of even numbers, as une numbers more readily break up the syl metry, we almost unconsciously fall With these irregular borders fo background hardy perennials may planted with good effects. Among the would mention Japanese Ties, of whi there are several kinds. Hardy phl pinks, sweet Williams, paeonies, lilies, I have said nothing about flower be and I fear that after you have carr out other details and have some beat spaces of lawn, that you will take do your spade and proceed to make a flo bed in the middle of one of these. do it! for it is entirely wrong and in a way represents the highest ideals in land scape gardening. I am a great adm of cultivated flowers, but their place themselves in an inconspicuous p of the lawn, where you may go and a

### between dime novels and Shakespear Important Figures Neglected.

pect that you will agree with me on th

subject, for I was some time in be

converted myself. But when the trul

finally dawned, I could readily see that

there was as much difference between m

former ideas and my present ones as the

mire them at your pleasure.

I do not ex

"Madame, are you a woman suffragis "No. sir: I haven't time to be." "Haven't time? Well, if you had t privilege of voting, whom would you s "The same man I have supported the last ten years my husband."-Ka

Twenty Millions in Gold from Alaska During the Year 1900.

sas City Journal.

Five millions of this came from the Five millions of this came from the district. Government officials estimated output from the Nome district will be bled the coming season. The Blue Kongarok and Pilgrim Rivers have from Port Clarence to Norton Sound in the precious metal is not found, and dreds of creeks unprospected. A rich has been made on the Yellow River, a tary of the Kuskokwim.

For full information regarding resembly accommodations and rates points in Alaska, address C. N. Souther, eral Agent, Passenger Department, C. St. P. R'y, 95 Adams St., Chicago.

PROMPT, Reliable, Responsible, Buffalo

Open th open the door, let in the winds are sweet, fair.

Joy is abroad in the winds are door is wide, it open the door is wide, it open the door is wide. Open the door, let in t He hath a smile for He hath made of the

He may change our to Open the Open the door of the s Strong, pure thoughts sin.
Ther will grow and divine,
And their fruit shall of the vine,
Open the

Sympathy sweet strang It will make the halls That augels may enter Open the d Ingrow

The following treats by Dr. Reghi as a st measures: Apply ev cent. solution of fer the patient to take when this softens the the pus that has for pail as well as the ressure of the nail otton soaked in the pperation is repeated lng taken to remove that forms. When th to be enveloped in a ing the first few day remain in bed. Abou granular mass disap form surface, the end from the skin, and patient is cured. To necessary to separate skin with a little con tion of ferric chloride.

Hygi Lemon-juice is the Apples and prunes and make a delicious hygienic than pie.

Do not give very nanas of they con Juicy fruits which re tion are better. Peanuts are whole cated. Peanut soup with it croutons -- sm ered, and browne Serve the light sou and the heavy for lu s stimulating, rot no broth rests one and does not nourish. Use whole-wheat bread, and teach the

are hygienic. For should be made small gem-pans. A vegetable oil is animal fat. A pure sirable if one does flavor. Olive-oil is o linseed or cotton-sec Farm and Fireside.

The Tendene

Trust more than

tendency of all natur

too anxious about little things; think ing, eternal thingsthe brightness of th of human love, the tiny. Furthermore. terests in this reform tentions from the ing on the good of your pleasures: taste or, if that is impos as you can the play walk. If it be so ridden, at least be sunshine, and thank if you are still wear pressed; if life is you, then, poor sou may, and take who but even then rem communicate your possible to others; even then wring a stern and chivalrou Learn by heart wh Knowledge means Ever renewed assur That victory is so reach; But love is victory, -Daniel G. !

Diet Affec

Editor Green's Fru Of the many artic May issue the one us" seems to ca do not know anyt fulness of coffee fr never used the drug of tea, coffee and se mental for him to u but I am reminded drunkard may live never could, thus gluttony was mor drunkenness. I thin perience that it dep quantity of food whether it would upon the human sys eople are inclined writer is not ex uld eat a heart own to rest or take ably realize no bad provided the s